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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF RAILWAY SECURITY GROUP REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V.: "Group 4M Achieves Good Results in Preventing Negative Activities On Trains"]

[Text] In mid-June 1980 the 4M group was asked to fight negative activities while at the same time exerting military control, ensuring steadfast compliance with army regulations, inspecting military behavior, and maintaining order and security on trains. This is a new task and a new area of activities for the group. With the solicitous assistance of the Railroad General Department party committee, leadership, and military section, and in close coordination with warriors of the railroad security service, 4M cadres and warriors have done their best to fulfill their mission in the shortest time possible.

Cadres and warriors have worked around the clock on trains; teams assigned to critical places have overcome difficulties and privations, including lack of housing and other facilities.

Following the example of Dinh Trong Lich, 4M cadres and warriors have improved their fine capabilities, and have worked with agility and courage.

On the southern railway and in collaboration with railway public security they have prevented criminals from committing illegal acts, thus maintaining order and security. In separate actions they have exposed many cases involving embezzlement, and unlawful trade. They have recovered goods, fertilizer, fuel, guns, ammunition and explosives, and have handed over thugs and incriminating evidence to proper state authorities for prosecution. On trains serving Hanoi-Lang Son, Hanoi-Hoang Lien Son, Hanoi-Bac Giang, especially Hanoi-Hai Phong, 4M units assigned to military control and to the fight against negativism have achieved good results. Many cadres and warriors such as Sergeant Nguyen Xuan Khanh, Lieutenant Dao Duc Lam...have set a shining example of integrity, straight forwardness and incorruptibility.

After more than a month on the task the whole group has gained the confidence of railway cadres and workers, and the sympathy of the people and train passengers. In close coordination with friendly forces 4M cadres and warriors have properly fulfilled their task. The group has reviewed these preliminary results to detect shortcomings and to timely correct them in order to get better results in future work.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT CONFISCATION OF GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 80 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Prohibit the Arbitrary Imposition of Taxes and the Confiscation of Goods"]

[Text] Since the premier issued a directive prohibiting the arbitrary confiscation of the commodities of the people, many localities have carried this out strictly and the people have confidence. But recently, because inspections are not made regularly, a number of employees in the tax bureau have not carried out the directive strictly and they have made use of their powers to arbitrarily confiscate and impose taxes on the commodities of the people.

Do Quoc Trung, from the city of Nam Dinh, spent the summer vacation in Hung Ha district, Thai Binh Province. He reflected on his grandmother giving him a bag of rice weighing 10 kilograms. When he [tried to] take the rice past the Tan De ferryboat dock in Vu Thu district, tax cadres confiscated it. Trung explained that his family was experiencing difficulties and gave them a certificate stating that his grandmother, who lives in the countryside, had given him the rice. However, the tax cadres still purchased one-third of the rice at a price of 4 hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong] per kilogram.

Nguyen The Phung, who lives in Hoang Lien Son, has written that he came originally from Hung Loi village in Hung Nguyen district, Nghe Tinh Province, a place with a large sugarcane growing area. The land allotted by the cooperative is planted in this type of industrial crop too. Because the Song Lam Sugar Enterprise would not purchase all the sugarcane grown on this land, people have had to process their sugarcane and make molasses in order to use it and sell it. Since the beginning of 1979, based on the needs of the markets, a number of marketing cooperatives and refreshment teams from

the city of Vinh have gone to his village and requested that the people produce peanut candy. These people registered to let out the work on contract and imposed a monthly tax based on how much was produced. Suddenly, in March 1980, a number of employees of the Hung Nguyen district finance bureau came and collected taxes and fines. These families had to pay minimum and maximum fines of 500 and 2,000 dong respectively. After they had finished collecting the fines, the tax cadres immediately gathered together at the home of Mrs Loi in Thanh Long hamlet to eat and drink.

Duc Minh, who lives in Lam Dong, has complained that the Duc Trong dairy cow breeding enterprise was distributed eight sets of tractor tires from the Van Dien storehouse in Hanoi. Because of the distance, there were difficulties concerning means of transportation and the enterprise sent cadres to Hanoi to sign a contract with Convoy X to transport the tires. In April 1980, this convoy transported goods, among which were the eight sets of tractor tires of the breeding cattle enterprise. When the convoy reached the Quan Hau ferryboat dock in Binh Tri Thien Province, public security forces confiscated these goods. In May 1980, the enterprise had to send cadres from Lam Dong to Quan Hau with documents, including distribution orders, in order to pick up the eight sets of tires. But the Quan Hau public security station replied that "these were illegal goods; we have sent them to the Binh Tri Thien materials agent corporation." Going to this corporation, they were told by the deputy director that "these were illegal goods that were transported here by public security forces; we received permission to sell them at 50 dong per set. If the enterprise needs money, we will repay the 400 dong in cash." We requested to see the documents certifying that the corporation had sold the goods mentioned above but there were no such documents. Thus, is the Quan Hau public security station or the Binh Tri Thien materials agent corporation responsible for what happened?

It is proposed that the Binh Tri Thien People's Committee investigate the above problems.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THEFT OF PEAT THWARTED

Hanoi NHN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Vu Quang Ngoc, Hon Gai Coal Corporation, Quang Ninh: "Honest and Clean"]

[Text] That morning, a barge slowly entered the peat bogs of the Cua Ong Coal Selection Enterprise. Taking advantage of the low tide, the boat docked at a spot where much peat was located and immediately hired people to load peat. Vu Hong Quang, an employee at the peat control station, watched this from the very beginning. Quang rolled up his pants and crossed the peat bog to where the boat was docked and called to the owner of the boat to see his papers. A middle-aged man with a dark complexion stepped out. Seeing Quang, he hurriedly took out a pack of cigarettes and offered one. After a period of "beating around the bush," he admitted that the barge, which was capable of transporting 720 tons, had agreed to transport peat for the Doan Tung cooperative in Ninh Thanh, Hai Hung Province and that he did not have the proper papers. He looked around furtively and spoke softly to Quang: "This peat bog is very large; if you help us, we will pay you 500 dong." Seeing Quang give no answer, the owner of the boat thought that Quang was rejecting this offer. He said: "If you want more, we can give it to you. Don't worry; youths need money for buying things." And he set a time: "At 1200 hours the tide will come in; I will bring the money to you then and you can give us permission to leave."

Quang went and reported this to the enterprise defense bureau. At the appointed time, armed public security and defense forces arrested this group that was stealing socialist property and seized adequate evidence.

Between April and the end of June 1980, Vu Hong Quang refused to take a bribe six times. He was offered bribes of 200 and 500 dong. Each time, he found a way to catch the thieves red-handed. On these occasions, the owners of the boats and goods who were engaged in illegal activities used many means to win him over. Sometimes they spoke about the poverty of their family and asked his forgiveness; at other times, they openly offered him a bribe. Each time, Quang maintained the quality of a Youth Union member who protects socialist property.

Vu Hong Quang, age 23 and a youth union member for 7 years, started working at the Cua Ong Coal Selection Enterprise in September 1978. At first, he was a member of the patrol team but at the beginning of April 1980, he was transferred to the peat control forces. At this new job, he has had regular contact with the customers. Each day, five or six boats come to pick up peat. Depending on the water, some days as many as 13 to 14 boats enter the bogs.

Quang's family is encountering many difficulties. His parents are old and have retired; they live in Ha Nam Ninh. There are 11 children and Quang is the third oldest; he has many younger siblings. Quang went to work at the enterprise but the wages are low; he lives collectively and his health is poor. Seeing Quang's friendly appearance, a number of owners of goods and trade employees have tried to get to know him and become close friends with him in an attempt to gradually win him over so that he would "close his eyes" to their illegal activities.

Quang often thought: "I am a youth union member who was educated under socialism. Now I am a protector of state property and I am directly fighting on the anti-negative front, not for wealth but for the dignity of man." And Quang has acted in a way worthy of a member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

During the first 6 months of 1980, Quang, together with the collective employees and cadres of the enterprise defense bureau, has discovered almost 20 cases of owners of means of transportation coming to pick up peat without reporting this or picking up peat in excess of the load capacity of the means of transportation. These people have been promptly punished in accord with the regulations and more than 3,000 dong have been collected for the state. He has proposed that the leading cadres clearly stipulate zones for the boats to

dock in order to make it easier to watch them. He has ignored criticisms and resolutely inspected the people who have left production and hired themselves out to load peat and he has contributed to managing the laborers and opposing negative aspects in the enterprise.

Following his example, recently, Nguyen Xuan Loc went to inspect a peat bog at Bridge 20. He discovered a fishing boat of the cooperative stealing seven quintals of peat. On the way back to the station, the owner of the boat gave Loc 20 dong; Loc promptly made a note about this.

The defense-military field of the youth union chapter has recommended Vu Hong Quang as an outstanding member for recruitment by the party chapter and the defense bureau has proposed that the director of the Cua Ong Coal Selection Enterprise (Hon Gai Coal Corporation) promote him.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BEN TRE SUPPRESSES REACTIONARIES--The Ben Tre provincial people's public security sector, in coordination with the local armed forces and the people, has closely controlled the local political security situation through its efforts to wipe out many illegal sea escape and intrusion attempts. It has conducted a basic survey to classify law-breaking elements, organize a limited, on-the-spot or collective reeducation for rascals and hoodlums, step up the suppression of criminals and take necessary measures to consolidate various vulnerable areas. With the help of the local people, the Ben Tre public security force has detected and suppressed many reactionary political organizations and has successfully prevented many cases of illegal border crossing. Many culprits, who showed repentance during their reeducation, have been released. Ben Tre Province has also succeeded in setting up 3,550 people's security teams. The people's security force of its coastal villages has been credited with tracking down many illegal sea escapees, preventing sea encroachments and providing security to the shoreline. [Text] [BK291033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80]

SRV MILITARY INSTITUTE--Recently, the SRV Military Institute held a graduation ceremony for trainees of the 15th training course for middle-level leading military cadres. Attending the ceremony, among others, was Sen Gen [Dqai] Tuowngs] Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Military Party Committee, and vice defense minister. The director of the military institute, a lieutenant general, read a report in which he reviewed the training course's activities and achievements. On behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the National Defense Ministry, Sen Gen Hoang Van Thai praised the cadres, teachers, students, combatants, workers and all personnel of the military institute. He urged the graduates to properly apply what they have learned from the course in their respective units, to be modest and simple, to set an example to their subordinates, to display a high sense of responsibility, and to be worthy of the confidence that the party and the army have placed in them. [OW290639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Aug 80 OW]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ALL-INDIA PEACE, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION STATEMENT ON VISIT

OW311655 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 31--Following is the press release on the visit to Viet Nam by a delegation of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization (AIPSO):

A delegation of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization visited Viet Nam from August 22 to September 1, at the invitation of the Viet Nam Peace Committee. It includes:

Chandrajit Yadav, leader of the Lok Dal Party, member of the Lower House, president of the AIPSO executive committee, head of the delegation;

Shrivraj Patil, member of the Lower House in the Indian National Congress Party (I), member of the parliament presidium;

N. P. Nanda, M.P., head of the National Congress Party (U) caucus in the Upper House;

Mr Perin Romesh Chandra, member of the National Council on the Communist Party of India, secretary general of the AIPSO;

Indrajit Gupta, M.P. and secretary of the C.P.I. Central Committee, head of the C.P.I. caucus in the Lower House and vice president of the All-India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C.);

Jaipal Singh, member of the Indian Marxist Communist Party (C.P.I.-M.), secretary of the New Delhi region party committee.

During its stay in Viet Nam, the delegation visited the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and the late president's house. It was received by Premier Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

It called on a number of economic, cultural and social establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, met with leaders of various services and mass

organizations. In Lang Son, it saw vestiges of the Chinese aggressive war in February 1979. On August 24, the delegation attended a grand meeting held in its honour by the Hanoi population. Everywhere it went, it was accorded a most hearty welcome and had cordial and friendly exchanges of views with representatives of the Vietnamese people of various strata.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has conferred on the AIPSO the friendship order for its great contributions to the Indian people's movement in support of Viet Nam and the growing friendship between the two peoples. The conferment ceremony was held in a warm atmosphere of solidarity. The AIPSO expressed high appreciations for this gesture which it considered an honour.

On August 23, the AIPSO delegation held talks with a delegation of the Viet Nam Peace Committee headed by its president, lawyer Phan Anh.

The two delegations noted with joy that at present the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace are developing ever more strongly, creating very favourable conditions for the peoples' struggle to defend peace, independence and sovereignty and to develop the national resources, and for the struggle against imperialism and the colonialist forces old and new. However, mankind is before a serious situation: U.S.-led imperialism, and the forces of hegemony and expansionism and the other international reactionary forces are feverishly pushing ahead the arms race, threatening the independence and sovereignty of many countries, sapping the process of detente, and causing tension in Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia and many other parts of the world.

The AIPSO delegation expressed deep admiration for the undaunted and victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people against the imperialists' aggressive forces, considering it a valuable contribution to the common cause of independence and freedom of nations. It indignantly condemned the schemes and acts of China which in collusion with the imperialists is opposing the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. It welcomed Viet Nam's foreign policy of peace and friendship with other countries, especially those in Southeast Asia, welcomed Viet Nam's correct position and attitude of goodwill in its persistent effort to settle the problems between Viet Nam and China through peaceful negotiations and restore the time-honoured friendly relations with the Chinese people. The AIPSO delegation voiced the Indian people's firm support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence cause, considering it to be their own cause and pledged to continue this support.

The Viet Nam Peace Committee delegation expressed the Vietnamese people's profound gratitude to the fraternal Indian people for their strong support to the struggle against imperialism in the past, as well as their present struggle against hegemony and expansionism in collusion with imperialism. The Vietnamese people warmly hail the foreign policy of

peace and friendship of the Republic of India, proponent of the famous Bandung principles, which has played an important and active role in the non-aligned movement. The Vietnamese people feel an immense joy at the long-standing friendship and growing cooperation between the two countries; they warmly thank the Republic of India for its valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese cause of national construction and defence; they warmly thank the AIPSO, the Indian political parties and mass organizations for their active support to Viet Nam for their efforts to develop the relations of solidarity and friendship between the two countries. The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Indian people's noble cause of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and prosperity.

On this occasion, the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization and the Viet Nam Peace Committee pledge to actively contribute to strengthening the cooperation between the two peoples in the struggle of the world people especially the Asian people, for independence, democracy, peace and social progress, to actively contribute to preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia, support the cause of independence and peace of the Lao people, support the People's Republic of Kampuchea which has [made] great efforts to solve the heavy sequels of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and bring Kampuchea back to life and has recorded outstanding achievements in the economic, cultural and social fields.

The two parties demand expulsion of the genocidal Pol Pot gang from the United Nations and the other international organizations, and return of the seat at the U.N. and elsewhere to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the only genuine representative of the Kampuchean people.

The two parties welcome the four-point proposal put forward by Foreign Minister Hun Sen at the Indochinese ministerial conference held in Vientiane on July 17, 1980 as a positive contribution to easing the tension in this region.

The two parties support the Afghan people who, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Council and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are defending the fruits of the April revolution against the interventionist and aggressive acts of the imperialists and international reaction; support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism; unite with the peoples in the Indian Ocean countries in protesting against the presence of U.S. military bases and aggressive forces, and demand the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons.

The Vietnam visit of the AIPSO delegation is crowned with success, marking a new development in the time-honoured friendship between the two peoples.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS EXTEND GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW030753 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 3--Heng Samrin, president of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, has sent a message to the Vietnamese party and state leaders greeting the 35th National Day of Viet Nam (Sept. 2).

The message was sent to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; and Premier Pham Van Dong. It described September 2 as "an historic and glorious day of the Vietnamese people and also a source of encouragement to the peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism."

It continued:

"The Kampuchean people are very glad at the Vietnamese people's victories and consider them as their own. In their hard struggle for independence and against the imperialists and particularly the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys--Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, the Kampuchean people always enjoy devoted aid from the brotherly Vietnamese people and greatly admire their spirit of self-abnegation.

"Today, despite many difficulties, the Vietnamese people, imbued with the spirit of 'sharing their bowl of rice to their brothers,' continue to assist the Kampuchean people in national construction."

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has also sent National Day greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly, and Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier, yesterday sent a congratulatory message to the Vietnamese leaders.

After recalling the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom over the past 35 years under the Indochinese Communist Party, now the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the message says:

"The brilliant victory of the Vietnamese nation has had a great impact on the balance of force in this region, which has tipped in favour of the socialist system, the liberation and peace movements in this region and the rest of the world...

"This brilliant victory has opened a new era for the Vietnamese people who now can enjoy their independence, freedom, national unity and socialism. Viet Nam is the first country to have attacked and defeated colonialism. Moreover, that victory has had strategic and epochal characteristics as it marked the gradual decline of the U.S. imperialists' neo-colonialism."

"It could also be taken as a signal of the complete and unavoidable collapse of world neo-colonialism," the message says.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH SPEAKS AT HANOI CEREMONY HONORING COSMONAUTS

OW292044 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Speech by Truong Chinh, chairman of SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, at 28 August Hanoi ceremony to confer Ho Chi Minh Medal on cosmonauts Gorbatko and Pham Tuan--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today, amid the jubilant atmosphere of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and the founding of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, I am very happy to represent the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee and the SRV Government in conferring the "Vietnamese Labor Hero" title and the Ho Chi Minh Medal, first class--a medal named for a venerated and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people who strenuously promoted the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship--to Comrade Gorbatko, a Soviet pilot, a Soviet cosmonaut who has made three space flights, who was twice cited as a Soviet hero and who recently was awarded the "SRV Labor Hero" title, and to Comrade Pham Tuan, a Vietnamese research cosmonaut, a hero of the Vietnamese people's armed forces, a Vietnamese labor hero, who was also awarded the "Soviet Hero" title. The awards are in recognition of their outstanding fulfillment of the first joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight aboard the Salyut-6 space laboratory and the Soyuz-36 and 37. The cosmonauts have proven their valor and splendidly displayed revolutionary heroism during the flight.

This is a particularly important event. With wholehearted Soviet assistance, a Vietnamese citizen--who was also a hero of the Vietnamese people's armed forces in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation--successfully made a space flight, thus realizing the aspiration that the late President Ho Chi Minh expressed when Yuriy Gagarin, a Soviet citizen, pioneered space exploration for the peace and happiness of mankind. [applause]

Dear comrades, this historic Soviet-Vietnamese space flight and the outstanding results of the scientific experiment during the flight are a brilliant symbol of the great Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and militant

solidarity based on invincible Marxism-Leninism, which has united and will forever unite our two parties, states and peoples. They have closely cooperated with each other both on earth and in space in building socialism and in their common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the other reactionary forces to defend the international socialist system, world peace and friendship among nations. This event has again proven the superiority of the socialist system, the mighty strength of the economy and the high standard of the science and technology of the Soviet Union--the mainstay of the world revolutionary movement.

With boundless joy and enthusiasm over the success of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight, we wish to express our deep gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev--a great friend of the Vietnamese people--for having created conditions for Vietnam's participation in the Interkosmos program. This historic event marks an important new developmental step in the sincere all-round cooperation between the peoples of our two countries. It is eloquent proof of the great, efficient assistance that the Soviet Union has granted to Vietnam with international proletarian spirit for building socialism and national defense. [applause]

Dear Comrade Gorbatko, we highly value your valor, intelligence and splendid display of revolutionary heroism and noble international spirit. As the commander of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese space crew, you assisted as a dear brother your Vietnamese friend and comrade during his training period as well as during the space flight--a momentous mission. I convey to you the profound appreciation of the Vietnamese people. [applause]

I express my hearty thanks to you, Comrade Shatalov, a lieutenant general of the Soviet Air Force and deputy commander of the Soviet cosmonaut training center and, through you, I convey my sincere thanks to the other comrades working at the training center for wholeheartedly assisting Comrade Pham Tuan so he could become a research cosmonaut. I also thank the Soviet cosmonauts, scientists, engineers, professors and technical cadres and workers who have contributed to the success of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight. [applause]

I warmly thank Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, for his presence at this grand ceremony. From the land of socialist Vietnam, I convey to Comrades Popov and Ryumin my wishes for good health and successful accomplishment of their lofty mission. [applause]

I greatly welcome the achievements scored by Comrade Pham Tuan, a hero of the Vietnamese people's armed forces who downed a U.S. B-52, who positively contributed to defeating the U.S. aggressors and to the complete

liberation of our country and who has now glorified the Vietnamese people with his successful joint space flight.

I also warmly praise the great efforts of the Vietnamese scientists and all the other Vietnamese comrades who have contributed to the success of the joint space flight. [applause]

I wish Comrades Gorbatko and Pham Tuan good health and happiness and many new, greater achievements in their space exploration and research for peaceful purposes. I wish the fraternal Soviet people many new, outstanding achievements in building their material and technical bases of socialism and in defending world peace. I hope that the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and unbreakable solidarity will be increasingly consolidated and developed. [applause]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY, STATE LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO HO CHI MINH

OW012315 Hanoi VNA in English 1841 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 1--A delegation of the party, the National Assembly, the government, the front and the armed forces paid floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum this morning on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day.

The delegation included Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Premier Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC; Vice Premier Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC and minister of home affairs; Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat; Vice-Premier General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC; Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC, minister of national defence; Vice Premier To Huu, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC, and others.

The delegation later paid homage at the Hanoi war dead cemetery.

Also today, representatives of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi paid floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and the Hanoi war dead cemetery on the occasion of the Vietnamese National Day.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REGULATION ON INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL BUSINESS REGISTRATION PROMULGATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Regulation on Registration of Industrial, Commercial and Service Businesses to be Applied to the Collective and Individual Economic Sectors--Attached to Government Council Decree No 119-CP of 9 April 1980]

[Text] The objective of the present regulation is to help the state completely grasp all industrial and commercial business activities as well as service activities in the collective and individual economic sectors and understand the production and business capacities of each sector, trade and installation (in terms of labor, capital, technique...); on this basis, the state will provide guidance, aid and management for production and business installations with a view to expanding businesses along socialist lines, bringing all possibilities into play to develop production in accordance with the interests of the entire country, localities and installations and contributing to promoting socialist transformation, to strengthening market management, to maintaining public order and security and to satisfactorily serving the people's life.

Article 1--All collective economic organizations (cooperatives, cooperation teams, collectives, combined teams...) and individuals engaged in industrial and commercial businesses belonging to various sectors and trades--such as artisan industry and handicrafts, transportation, building, fishing, salt production, trading, public health and cultural activities and service business of all kinds--without distinction of citizenship and nationality and no matter whether their businesses are localized or mobile, temporary or long-lasting and professional or nonprofessional (hereafter abbreviated as "all business installations") must register and apply for authorization to do business.

The business activities of collective and individual economic organizations will be considered legal only after these organizations have been issued business permits by the competent organs.

Article 2--All business installations must make a declaration-application for business registration in duplicate according to the given form and

submit it, within the fixed time limit, to the people's committee at the village or equivalent level situated at their place of business.

The declaration must bear the signature of the applicant for registration and clearly mention the following details:

- a. Full name, age, address and occupation of the business registration applicant or the lawful representative of a collective economic organization.
- b. Sector, trade and kind of merchandise which are the object of the business registration application.
- c. Title and location of the production or business installation (including places of production, storage and sale of goods, and agencies...); production and processing formulas, quality of goods and trademark of the product; date at which the business began or the business installation was opened.
- d. Sources providing raw materials and supplies; places where products are consumed (or sources of goods supply and consumer market).
- e. Production or business capacities; professional labor, auxiliary labor provided by the household and hired labor; floating and fixed capitals (quantity and value of houses, workshops, machines, equipment and production or business means).
- f. Turnover and income of the business installation (including income from business in authorized sectors and trades, and other types of income), average income of a family member or a laborer within a collective economic organization.

If the business installation applying for registration is a collective economic organization or a corporation or association, it must attach to the application:

--A copy of the bylaws of the organization, cooperative, cooperation team, collective, combined team, corporation or association...

--A list of cooperative members, team members, promoters or official members (with their full names, addresses, functions in the business organization, professional standards, number of shares contributed under the form of money or tools the value of which must be estimated by the time they were contributed, and signature of each individual) and also a list of persons participating in production in addition to cooperative members or official team members or a list of persons directly engaged in business and helpers (in case of a private corporation).

Article 3--After submitting the declaration-application for business registration to the people's committee at the village or equivalent level, business installations which are being active will be allowed to continue

business if the sector and trade in which they are engaged are not among those prohibited by the state. In case an installation which is carrying out activities applies for authorization to do business in an additional new sector and trade or to shift from a sector and trade to another or if this installation is a newly established one which applies for business registration, it will be allowed to do business only after being issued a permit by the competent state organ.

Persons who refuse to make the declaration-application are not authorized to do business.

Article 4--If, while conducting business, a business installation wants to change its sector and trade or trademark or location, it must file a supplemental registration application (through the people's committee at the village or equivalent level) and will be allowed to effect such change only after waiting for the people's committee at the district level or equivalent to examine its case and issue another business permit.

Each time it is issued a business permit, a business installation must pay a fee set by the Ministry of Finance; in case investigations have to be carried out to determine whether or not the business premises are of a noisy or obnoxious nature, the business installation shall pay an additional fee to cover the incurred expenses.

Article 5--The people's committee at the village or equivalent level is responsible for organizing declarations for the purpose of registration by business installations located in the village. Its specific tasks are:

- a. Guiding business installations to make declarations to ensure that these declarations are complete and truthful.
- b. Receiving declarations and issuing receipts to business installations.
- c. Writing observations on each declaration and then forwarding all declaration-applications for business registration by the business installations situated in the village (including pertinent documents and an overall report on the state of declaration-applications) to the people's committee at the district or equivalent level.

Article 6--The people's committee at the district or equivalent level is the organ competent to examine applications and to decide whether or not to issue business permits; in particular, concerning business installations belonging to foreign residents or private corporations and associations whose members live in different districts, the people's committee at the district or equivalent level will write down remarks on the declarations and then forward them to the people's committee in the province, city or special zone subordinate to the central level for examination and decision on the issuance of business permits.

The people's committee at the district level or equivalent is assisted by a business registration examination and ratification council composed of:

--A chairman who must be a vice chairman of a people's committee at the district or equivalent level.

--A representative of the district industrial-commercial tax organ or (where such organ has not yet been established) the district finance-price committee.

--A representative of the district public security organ.

In addition to the abovementioned composition, when discussing the examination of applications and the issuance of permits to do business in a given sector and trade and also when discussing problems relating to the managerial function of some organ, a representative of this organ such as home trade, grain and food products, public health, culture, handicraft cooperatives' union...) must participate in the council.

State organs in charge of managing various sectors in districts have the duty to investigate declaration-applications for business registration submitted by installations falling within the scope of their respective sectors. Concerning sectors and trades requiring some technical standards (such as the use of motors, machines, chemicals...) or directly related to the people's health (such as the restaurant and food processing industry...), to social order and security and political security (such as seal making, typewriters...) or to public safety and hygiene, it is necessary to carry out investigations and confirm whether the individuals or business installations concerned are qualified or unqualified for such trades and then to propose to the competent organs to authorize or prohibit such trades; if the need arises, investigations must be carried out to determine whether or not the business premises are of a noisy or obnoxious nature.

Based on the views expressed by the council members and on behalf of the people's committee at the district or equivalent level, the council chairman will decide whether or not to issue a permit to the business installation.

Article 7--The district industrial-commercial tax organ or (where such organ has not yet been set up) the district finance-price committee are permanent organs of the business registration examination and ratification council and have the duty:

a. To receive declarations and documents attached to the business installations' applications for business registration which have been conveyed by people's committees at the village or equivalent level to the people's committees at the district level or equivalent.

b. To prepare the agendas of and make reports on the council's meetings.

c. On the basis of the council chairman's decision, to issue business permits or to turn down applications for authorization to do business.

Article 8--Installations which have been issued business permits are entitled to:

a. State protection of their right to do business according to the law in force.

b. Assistance to better know lines, policies and laws on business management and scientific-technical matters to be able to develop business with high efficiency and satisfactorily serve the society.

c. In case they sell their products to the state, state supply of raw materials, energy, essential implements and equipment and product consumption at the directed price according to economic contracts signed with state organs.

d. Loans for business development according to the state bank regulations.

Article 9--Business installations which have been authorized to carry out activities have the following duties:

a. Do business according to regulations and specifications mentioned in the business permit without lending or letting the permit and without using financial accounts in any way contrary to the indicated objectives.

b. Implement the statistical, accounting and financial management systems according to state regulations and open an account with the state bank.

c. Strictly execute various economic-financial policies and management systems of the state, especially those concerning material, market and cash management, taxes, prices, wages and work contracts and product sale contracts signed with the state.

Article 10--Any business installation which transgresses Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 of the present regulation or which obstructs the personnel of state management organs bearing credentials or certificates while fulfilling their task of controlling business activities will be liable to one or several of the following penalties according to the gravity of the case:

a. Warning within the sector, trade, village or ward concerned.

b. Fine ranging from 10 to 1,000 dong.

c. Discontinuation of the illegal business.

d. Temporary or indefinite revocation of the business permit.

e. Prosecution and arraignment before the court in case of serious violation of state law.

If there is transgression of other state policies, laws and regulations (such as those concerning market management, taxes, economic contracts, manufacture or phony merchandises...), the business installation will also be dealt with according to the pertinent policies, laws and regulations.

Article 11--Commercial, grain and food, industrial, public health and cultural organs... from the district level on up have the duty to control the activities of the business installations belonging to the sectors and trades and dealing in the categories of goods falling within the scope of their management.

The tax and public security organs have the duty to control all local business installations and to coordinate it with the population census and the prevention and elimination of illegal businesses.

While exercising control, the abovementioned state organs are empowered to draw up reports and take action according to regulations in force if they find out violations of law which need to be dealt with.

Article 12--The right to deal with violations of the present regulation is determined as follows:

--District organs which manage various sectors have the right to issue warnings, to impose fines of 200 dong and less and to decide to suspend the business of installations which have no permit.

--People's committees at the district or equivalent level have the right to decide to impose fines from 200 to 1,000 dong, to revoke business permits and to take legal proceedings before the court.

If the fined person or installation lodges a complaint against the decision and action of the sector management organ at the district level, the people's committee at the district or equivalent level will examine the complaint and make a decision.

If the fined person or installation complains about the decision and action of the people's committee at the district or equivalent level, the people's committee at the provincial or municipal level or in the special zone subordinate to the central level will examine the complaint and make a decision.

Pending a solution to the complaint, the person subjected to the penalty must execute the decision of the organ which has dealt with the issue.

Article 13--All of the installations which had been issued business permits prior to the promulgation of the present regulations must again make declaration-applications for registration according to the provisions contained in the present regulation.

With regard to localities which had in the past organized business registrations and issued business permits, people's committees at the provincial and municipal level and in special zones subordinate to the central level must plan and organize supplemental declarations and registrations according to the spirit and letter of the present regulation.

Article 14--The heads of ministries and general departments which manage economic and technical sectors are responsible for leading and guiding people's committees at the provincial and municipal level and in special zones subordinate to the central level to organize the registration of sectors and trades falling within the management scope of these ministries and general departments in conformity with the party and government lines and policies on development of these sectors.

With the agreement of the Ministry of Interior, the Minister of Finance is responsible for guiding the various sectors and localities to carry out the present regulation and for overseeing the entire situation of registration of industrial and commercial businesses belonging to the collective and individual economic sectors.

People's committees at the provincial and municipal level and in special zones subordinate to the central level are responsible for guiding and coordinating the activities of local organs in charge of managing the sectors concerned in order to organize the registration of local industrial and commercial businesses according to the present regulation.

9332

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL BUSINESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Registration of Industrial and Commercial Businesses"]

[Text] To develop the national economy according to plan, to best exploit the society's potentials in labor, technology and raw materials and to meet the requirements of production and life, our state is building and developing the state-operated economy into a leading force while taking care to build and develop the collective economy and to guide and help the private economy carry out activities in the field of agricultural and handicraft production and small-scale industrial production and in providing various types of service; these activities include those connected with the circulation and mainly the retail sale of commodities... The production, business, servicing and commercial activities of the collective and private economies which supplement the state-operated economic activities will be arranged by the state according to a social labor assignment system appropriate to the situation in each area and the entire country. Beside protecting the right to do business according to law, the state will provide assistance by giving technical guidance, supplying raw materials and energy, finding a consumer market through contracts on goods ordering and purchase, and granting credits... To enable the state to firmly grasp all business activities, to know the production and business capacities of each sector, trade and installation and to effectively manage these installations with a view to expanding production and business along the socialist lines, the Government Council has promulgated a regulation on the registration of industrial, commercial and service businesses to be enforced upon the collective and private economic sectors (Decree No 119-CP of 9 April 1980).

Subject to registration are all collective and individual economic organizations doing industrial and commercial business and providing services of all types, without distinction of citizenship and nationality and no matter whether their businesses are localized or mobile, temporary or long-lasting and professional or nonprofessional (auxiliary trades); their business activities will be considered legal only after permits have been issued by the competent organs. Business installations must declare the sectors and trades to which they belong, their business conditions, the sources of raw

material and energy supply, the consumer market for their products and so forth and must simultaneously pledge to exactly pursue the trades they have declared, to register the trademarks, standards and qualities of their products and guarantee them, and to respect state laws and regulations on market, prices, taxes and currencies.

The current registration of industrial and commercial businesses is tantamount to a basic inquiry into the sectors and trades belonging to the collective and individual economies. This inquiry will have short- and long-term effects and will pave the way for arranging these sectors and trades within each region, permitting the various state sectors to manage economic activities in the industrial, commercial and servicing fields and promoting both transformation and development along socialist lines--thus turning the collective and private economies into sectors useful to national welfare, people's livelihood and socialism. A correct registration of businesses will contribute to reducing and gradually eliminating negative manifestations such as prohibited illegitimate professions, speculation--especially in the grain trade--, manufacture and sale of phony merchandises, price hike, depreciation [of commodities], smuggling, tax evasion and so forth. Therefore, each unit and individual must carry out registration with the understanding that they have the duty to do it exactly and honestly. To do so is to display a correct sense of collective ownership and to reflect the relationships between rights and obligations and between individual and social interests.

Centrally-run sectors and people's committees from the provincial and municipal to the district and village echelons have the duty to see that the business registration achieves the set requirements and that a shift is accomplished in economic management. It is necessary to combine and apply economic, administrative and educational measures to satisfactorily and neatly carry out each task and to complete registration within the fixed time limit with the objective of wisely exploiting the national economic potentials, creating more jobs, increasing the volume of social products and simultaneously enabling the state to control commodities and supplies, to master the market, to achieve stability of finance, currency and prices..., to ensure production development, to expand the circulation of goods and to keep up and improve the living standards of the people.

9332

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ACTION TAKEN TO CLOSE DOWN ILLEGAL OPEN-AIR MARKETS

Complaints Voiced

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Articles by Nguyen Thi Thanh, Xom Chieu Street, Precinct IV, and by Le Cong Phuc, Nguyen Trung Truc Street, Precinct I: "Retailing on Street Curbs Should Be Regulated"]

[Text] There are more and more retailers on the curbs of Le Loi Street (Precinct I). In the afternoon, there are three rows of stalls. At the sight of public security agents, retailers hurriedly assemble their articles and disappear into adjacent streets.

As soon as public security agents leave the area, retailers throng the curbs again. That scene happens five or six times a day, causing disorder.

Retailers shield their stands against the midday sun with nylon tilts of different colors, amid a jumble of horizontal and vertical strings.

We request that Precinct I authorities look into the situation and assign these retailers proper places to display their stalls.

[Le Cong Phuc article:]

At the intersection of Nguyen Trung Truc and Le Thanh Ton streets, an open-air market has popped up, bustling and messy. Sellers and buyers push one another in a brouhaha, at times expanding onto the roadway. Cars and passers-by must make a supreme effort to squeeze through.

The first time I walked by that intersection, I thought the crowd had been attracted by a traffic accident, or a street fight, or a robbery.... A couple of times later I saw the same thing. Inching my way through the crowd, I finally realized that this was an illegal open-air market.

All kinds of Western drugs are on display. How can we know the origin of these drugs and whether they are genuine or fake? They are in shoulder

bags, and prospective buyers are permitted to look at the outside labels only. Nevertheless, quite a few people have bought these drugs, enticed by verbal publicity.

Whenever public security agents show up, the sellers run away in total disorder, even with the money of prospective buyers.

We ask the Precinct I authorities to take measures to solve that situation.

Regulatory Measures

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by P.V.: "Precinct I: Open Air Markets, Removed From Roadway and Street Curbs; Places for Retail Trade Around Ben Thanh Market Being Set"]

[Text] Precinct I authorities are taking measures to regulate retailers who have illegally occupied the curbs of Le Loi and Phan Boi Chau streets, and to register traders in the Ben Thanh market area.

Le Thanh Ton, Ta Thu Thau, Phan Boi Chau, and Phan Chau Trinh streets...are grouped into sectors for shoes, clothing, cloth, and groceries.

The first step--clearing the roadways and street curbs--has achieved results, with the stabilization of a number of business sectors along Ta Thau and Phan Boi Chau streets. These business sectors will form self-management locals to bring legality and order to the retail trades.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY BUSINESS REGISTRATION--Ho Chi Minh City has started the registration of industrial and commercial business in the various precincts and districts. The Association of Artisan and Handicraft Industry Cooperatives has sent out cadres to help the establishments register their business. Meanwhile, more than 400 college and financial school students have been trained to help in registration work. [BK311607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Aug 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 5 AUGUST REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 5 August, Almost 870,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice Had Been Sown and Transplanted, Fulfilling 65.8 Percent of the Planned Quota. In Hoang Lien Son, the Highland Districts Have Finished Transplanting the Tenth-Month Rice. In Ha Tuyen, Many State Forests Have Enough Grain to Support Themselves For 2 Months"]

[Text] Last week, the weather was relatively favorable. The northern provinces have concentrated their efforts on draining the water, retransplanting the rice area that was damaged, sowing additional seedlings and sowing directly.

According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 August, the provinces had sown and transplanted almost 870,000 hectares, fulfilling 65.8 percent of the planned quota. The delta areas have sown and transplanted more than 56 percent.

Depending on the specific conditions in each place, the localities have used various methods in a flexible manner -- for example, they have transplanted seedlings, sown seedlings in yards or sown directly -- mixed the variety of seedlings and striven to transplant the entire area on schedule.

The places have also reserved laborers to apply fertilizer, do the weeding and transport almost 3.6 million tons of organic fertilizer to the fields to fertilize the rice. However, the weeding of the rice is being done slowly; only 40 percent of the rice area has been weeded. Harmful insects and diseases have appeared. In nine provinces, 34,000 hectares have been infested by harmful insects.

The early tenth-month rice is growing well. This opportunity should be taken to step up the fertilizing and weeding, provide enough water and promptly guard against and control harmful insects and diseases so that the rice gives a high yield.

To ensure that the tenth-month rice is transplanted on schedule, in July 1980, Hoang Lien Son mobilized more than 1,800 cadres from various sectors in 10 lowland districts and 50 provincial cadres from various sectors to go to the production units in the agricultural cooperatives to guide production and purchasing.

As of 31 July, the entire province had transplanted 80 percent of the area. The highland border provinces have had many difficulties. They have had to prepare for combat and they have had many unexpected tasks. However, Muong Khuong, Bac Ha, Sa Pa, Mu Cang Chai and Tram Tau districts still finished transplanting the entire area before 31 July.

In 1979, many difficulties were encountered because of the war instigated by the Chinese invaders but Hoang Lien Son is one of the provinces that fulfilled its grain obligations early. This year, even though the fifth-month rice is being harvested slowly, hundreds of villages have fulfilled their obligations to the state. This year, Yen Binh district, a district with a long tradition of being the leader in mobilizing grain, exceeded its obligations before 31 July 1980. The entire province is striving to mobilize 7,500 tons of paddy and corn and fulfill the planned quotas given by the state.

Concerning food, during the third quarter, Hoang Lien Son is striving to purchase approximately 1,100 to 1,200 tons of meat of various types.

Fully utilizing the land prior to planting trees and during the period when the forests are not too dense, many state forests in Ha Tuyen have made grain production plans for the units and production installations.

In the afforested areas, the production units have reserved time to sow an upland rice crop before sowing pipal tree seed or planting greasewood trees. In caring for the upland rice, various types of plants and weeds have been kept under control. Because of this, concerning the afforestation period, the number of man-days to clear the fields has been reduced and another layer of humus has been created for the land. The Dong Bang unit and Unit 64, which are subordinate to the

Ham Yen state forest, are coordinating the growing of green beans and mucuna in order to improve the forest soil. In places where the soil is very fertile, after trees have been planted, manioc, taro and so on can be interplanted.

To date, the Tan Phong, Ham Yen, Ngoi Sao, Vinh Hao, Tuyen Thai and Cau Ham state forests have sown upland rice on 470.5 hectares (including on land that has been afforested and on land that will be afforested at the end of 1980). The state forests mentioned above have planted 612,000 manioc roots. The cadres and workers at the Ham Yen state forest are striving to hit the target of 100 kilograms of paddy, 200 kilograms of fresh manioc, 60 kilograms of green vegetables and 6 kilograms of meat of various types per person.

Besides the portion for collective production, the state forests are turning over a portion of the forest land to the families of the workers to work outside work hours in order to produce grain. Plots along the creeks, near the plant nurseries and near the housing centers are being used to grow beans, sugarcane or fruit.

Because of guiding things well concerning schedules and giving specific and timely plans to the production units, in general, these tenth-month grain crops are growing rather well. The state forests mentioned above have told the province that they will have enough grain to support themselves for 2 months in 1980 (about 528 tons). Besides producing grain, the state forests are raising 159 head of cattle and 1,367 pigs (worker families and collectives) and hundreds of thousands of fry of various types have been released.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR LATE AUGUST

BK311151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 August the entire country had sowed or transplanted the 10th-month rice on more than 2.65 million hectares, achieving almost 80 percent of the plan and scoring an increase of over 300,000 hectares as compared with the same period last year. The northern provinces completed sowing and transplanting work on more than 1.22 million hectares, achieving more than 90 percent of the plan but lagging by 90,000 hectares as compared with the same period last year.

"Early last week heavy rains triggered by the tropical depression flooded more than 60,000 hectares of newly transplanted rice. The provinces hard hit by waterlogging were Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Hai Hung and Vinh Phu. Putting together both the area yet to be transplanted and the area destroyed by the recent floods, the northern provinces will have to continue transplanting work on more than 120,000 hectares. Although various localities have tried by every means to control waterlogging and save the rice crop, it is impossible for the northern provinces to finish transplanting the 10th-month rice on the entire area by 5 September, the last day of the transplanting period, as the water level is too high in a number of low-lying areas."

In the south, last week's rainfall was favorable for the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice. "As of 25 August the southern provinces had sowed or transplanted the rice crop on more than 1.4 million hectares, achieving over 70 percent of the plan and scoring an increase of more than 400,000 hectares over the same period last year." Dong Thap, An Giang, Lam Dong and Song Be provinces have basically finished transplanting the 10th-month rice; and the peasants there are continuing transplanting work on the newly reclaimed lands. Unlike in the north, the transplanting period in the south will last for about 1 month more. "Therefore, given close and concrete guidance, the

southern provinces will be able to fulfill their plan to sow and transplant the 10th-month rice on about 2 million hectares."

Generally speaking, the 10th-month rice already transplanted is growing fairly well. At present the provinces are concentrating on giving the best possible care to the rice crop. "A noteworthy point concerning the 10th-month rice crop is that harmful insects have appeared in great number in many northern localities. As of now more than 120,000 hectares of rice in the northern provinces have been ravaged by insects, chiefly thorny worms [saau gai] and leaf folders. Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Hanoi, Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh are mobilizing manpower, insecticides and sprayers to eliminate insects in the affected areas and prevent them from spreading."

Along with sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice, many southern provinces and cities have entered the summer-fall rice harvest season. "As of now the southern provinces have reaped the summer-fall rice on almost 200,000 hectares, covering nearly 30 percent of the total cultivated area."

Last week all provinces and cities in the country basically finished cultivating vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops in the summer-fall season. "As of now the entire country has cultivated nearly 450,000 hectares, 7,000 hectares less than in the same period last year." After finishing the cultivation of summer-fall vegetables, food crops and industrial crops, the northern provinces have immediately shifted to preparing vegetable and food crop seeds for cultivation in the winter crop season.

In the coming period, all localities should concentrate efforts on carrying out the following main tasks:

1. The northern provinces should terminate sowing and transplanting work on the 10th-month rice crop by 5 September as belated sowing and transplanting would only result in low or no yield; and concentrate on caring for the rice crop.
2. The southern provinces should rapidly reap the ripened summer-fall rice to clear ricefields for cultivation of the 10th-month rice.
3. Efforts must be made to control insects in the affected 10th-month rice areas and prevent them from spreading.
4. Actively make preparations for production in the winter crop season and especially devise an appropriate seed allocation pattern to make up for the losses brought about by waterlogging in the 10th-month crop season, with attention given to grain crops such as sweet potatoes, potatoes and various types of vegetables and beans.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, RESTORATION OF RAILROAD LINE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Thai Binh Has Transplanted 70 Percent of the Planned Tenth-Month Rice Area Quota; Dong Hung District Leads the Way With 82.5 Percent. Ha Bac Is Transplanting Tenth-Month Rice and Preparing For the Winter Season. A Number of Damaged Railroad Sections On the Hanoi-Lao Cai Route Have Been Restored"]

[Text] Struggling to fulfill the tenth-month rice area transplanting plans on schedule, 10 days after Typhoon No 4, the agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh had concentrated their efforts on controlling waterlogging and sowed and transplanted more than 25,000 hectares. In this, almost 3,000 hectares were retransplanted in order to compensate for the rice area lost, more than 3,520 hectares were transplanted on higher ground and almost 18,500 hectares were transplanted for the first time, bringing the total area transplanted to 56,140 hectares and fulfilling almost 70 percent of the planned area quota. Dong Hung district did the transplanting the fastest, fulfilling more than 82.5 percent of the planned quota. Tien Hai and Thai Thuy fulfilled between 72 and 76.5 percent of the planned quota.

In order to have enough seedlings for transplanting, the cooperatives sowed an additional 558 hectares in seedlings. In this, 371 hectares of seedlings were sown closely in hard ground.

Thai Binh has mobilized cadres from the agencies to go to the cooperatives that are behind schedule in the transplanting (less than 60 percent of the planned quota) in order to directly guide and help them in doing the sowing and transplanting. The districts are balancing the seedlings, sending seedlings from places with an excess to places with a shortage, in order to have enough seedlings to transplant [everywhere]

and resolutely keep cooperatives from letting an area lie fallow. Tens of thousands of people have gone into the fields to plow the fields, sow and transplant the tenth-month rice and resolutely fulfill the area plans on schedule.

The cooperatives are emphasizing looking after and irrigating [the rice], applying fertilizer and weeding the rice area already transplanted. More than 468,500 tons of stable manure have been applied, the first weeding of more than 11,000 hectares of early tenth-month rice has been done and more than 2,000 hectares of jute has been harvested in order to free the land for transplanting.

Ha Bac, a province that has suffered serious waterlogging, is overcoming every difficulty and striving to transplant the entire tenth-month rice area. The lowland districts such as Tien Son, Que Vo, Gia Luong, Thuan Thanh, Yen Phong and so on have suffered greater waterlogging than other districts. However, the cadres and cooperative members are not discouraged and they are controlling the waterlogging in every area. Each day, each district has mobilized 10,000 people and 500 to 700 buckets for bailing water and, in coordination with using electricity and gasoline operated pumps, gradually recovered almost 300 hectares of waterlogged land in each district. The province has distributed more than 1,000 tons of seed paddy, including dwarf Bao Thai, red Bao Thai, Moc Tuyen and 75-10 varieties, to the farms. Besides this, in order to ensure that there is enough seed to sow additional seedlings and transplant the entire area, each cooperative is mobilizing the seed of the cooperative members by using favorable rates of exchange. Because of this, more than 1,000 tons of seed paddy have been mobilized.

With the active support of the central echelon, the electrical pumping stations in the province have operated almost continuously. The province has given priority to supplying gasoline to the heavily waterlogged districts such as Tien Son, Thuan Thanh and so on. In guiding the draining of the water, Gia Luong district has separated the fields by type in order to sow or transplant using the most suitable forms. Coordinating controlling the waterlogging using both manual and mechanized means, the entire district has mobilized 1,200 buckets in order to control the waterlogging.

Thanks to the active measures mentioned above, during the past 5 days, the entire province of Ha Bac has sown and transplanted 10,000 hectares of tenth-month rice. Along with

tensely guiding the sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice, the cooperatives have reserved a certain labor force to apply fertilizer to the rice and subsidiary food crops (including areas saved and the areas previously planted and transplanted).

The province has launched a movement to make sweet potatoe cuttings in preparation for the winter season. The province has entrusted the highland districts with the task of making enough cuttings to plant 14,500 hectares of winter sweet potatoes. Tan Yen and Yen Dung districts are guiding each cooperative in making cuttings for 2.5 hectares of sweet potatoes. Each cooperative member must make enough for 10 square meters and each cadre, worker and civil servant must make 10 to 20 kilograms of sweet potato cuttings to help the flooded and waterlogged areas have enough cuttings to plant during the coming winter season. The province has also readied other types of seed and provided enough to plant 2,500 hectares of winter corn and 10,000 hectares of Irish potatoes.

Typhoon No 4 brought heavy rains and destroyed three sections along the Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad line. In some places, 400 meters were destroyed and in some places tracks almost 9 meters high were swept away. In the past 25 years, including the times the railroad lines were bombed by the American bandits, the railroad lines have never been so heavily damaged along a section of track as this time. Facing the urgent requirements of communications and transportation, the railroad sector has promptly and efficiently mobilized laborers and materials, guided things and concentrated on repairing things, quickly restoring train service and scoring achievements in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day on 2 September. The cadres and workers in railroad corporations 6 and 8, Bridge Corporation No 5 and the Hanoi-Lao Cai Roads and Bridges Group have launched an emulation campaign to repair the lines using the best and safest methods possible. All three railroad sections that were damaged were restored 3 to 9 days ahead of schedule. Road Corporation No 6 was responsible for the most seriously damaged section. Because of organizing construction rationally, guiding things closely and organizing things to provide relatively good support for the lives of the workers at the worksites, the volume of earth dug and emplaced was 2.5 times the quota set.

On the afternoon of 10 August, the trains were travelling safely along the Hanoi-Lao Cai route again.

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AGRICULTURE

STRENGTHENING PRODUCTION UNITS AT COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Solidify the Production Units of the Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] At the cooperatives, the production units are the units that directly manage and use the laborers and that apply the technical measures, carry out the production regulations and standards, safeguard the materials and production implements and products and fulfill the planned quotas that the unit has contracted for with the cooperative. The production units apply and carry out the principle of distribution based on labor and carry out the "five opens" system each season and each year. The good and progressive cooperatives usually have many good production units.

A weakness in agricultural management is that the proper amount of attention has not been given to the basic labor organizations of the cooperatives. The establishment of many specialized units that are not needed has weakened the basic production units. Because the scale of organization has been too large, guiding the production units has been loose. The fact that the production units have not been solidified is an important reason why the production plans of the cooperatives have not been fulfilled.

The scale of production organization is closely related to the level of the material and technical base and the capabilities of the management cadres. In the present situation, it is rational to have production units with approximately 40-60 laborers and 20-30 hectares of farmland. With such a size, the unit cadres can control each laborer and inspect specific tasks in each field. In places where the size of the unit is too large, things should be adjusted so they are in accord with the real situation. Ensuring that the production unit is

stable concerning the number of laborers, the fields, the cattle and buffaloes, a number of other labor tools and the production tasks will make it possible for the unit to carry on production actively in accord with the plans and quotas of the cooperative.

Depending on the production requirements, the units can be organized into integrated labor groups and into soil preparation, production and fertilizer production teams and so on. Based on ensuring the collective ownership rights concerning the main means of production and maintaining the products in order to carry on general distribution, depending on the type of crop and the work, the unit can set quotas for each group, each laborer and each cooperative member family; they can give them a few tasks or many tasks with suitable forms and closely relate the responsibilities of each laborer to the final products. Giving attention to the political tasks and carrying out rational quota policies will cause each person to be concerned about his labor results and stimulate each person to do his utmost to contribute to strengthening the collective economy.

Along with solidifying the production units, the cooperatives should rationally organize support teams and units such as civilian-labor water conservancy units, capital construction units, farmland water conservancy teams, transportation units, teams to produce and repair agricultural implements, machine and power teams and so on. The size of these support teams and units must be in accord with the material and technical base and the management standards; it must be ensured that there is regular work and that practical results are obtained. The support teams and units must be closely related to the production units and the final products.

Solidifying and strengthening the production units is an important element in solidifying the agricultural cooperatives.

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AGRICULTURE

STRENGTHENING, EXPANDING PRODUCTION COMPANIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Agricultural Transformation in Southern Vietnam: Solidify and Expand the Production Companies"]

[Text] Recently, the Southern Vietnam Agricultural Transformation Committee put forth the task of solidifying and expanding the production companies in the provinces of former Nam Bo by the end of 1980.

Concerning Solidifying the Production Companies

The localities have inspected and classified the companies that have become involved in collective production in order to have suitable consolidation contents. The plans are as follows:

As for progressive and good companies, the experiences must be summarized and the lessons must be learned in order to stimulate [people], manifest the good aspects, correct the shortcomings, ensure steady growth and, at the same time, organize things for other companies to study and enable the unit to make constant progress.

As for average companies that are relatively stable, that have satisfied a number of the requirements and that are continuing to expand even though their production is still facing difficulties, efforts must be concentrated on solidifying and stepping up production, improving living conditions so that they equal or are better than those of individual producers and improving the quality of the various aspects and jobs done well. Also, cadres must be sent to help or organize and guide the training of the company cadres and these types of production installations must quickly be upgraded to good units.

As for weak companies or companies whose elements have disintegrated, for example companies whose members still have doubts about collective production, whose members do not work actively and whose members arbitrarily use fields for private production, the company must quickly stabilize the thinking of the cadres and masses, solidify organization, review and learn the production lessons, carry out the policies, manifest the collective ownership role of the masses in order to correct the weaknesses in management and policy implementation and make plans to expand production in the coming period. The provinces and districts must give priority to providing help to this type of company concerning materials, seed and capital so that collective production is carried on smoothly. At the same time, cadres must be sent to help the companies with economic management. An effort must be made to mobilize and persuade the masses and resolve their doubts so that they return to collective production. These companies must be built up and upgraded to average and good companies.

As for the companies that have disintegrated, the causes of this must be found and plans must be made to overcome this. The masses must be organized to study things and reregister to join companies; economic and production plans must be discussed; the means of production, especially land, must be collectivized; a congress must be held to elect a management board; and all aspects must be prepared for becoming involved in production. In restoring these companies, the same steps used to build a new production installation must be taken. The provinces, districts and villages must provide really close and concrete guidance, send experienced cadres to help the production installations and give attention to training the cadres.

As for the companies that have been organized but that have not yet gone into production, the masses must continue to be educated, things must be built and organized and detailed preparations concerning materials must be made. Production companies that do a satisfactory job must become involved in collective production at the start of the season.

In guiding this tenth-month season production, the localities must rely on the existing capabilities, revise and supplement the plans, give priority to providing materials, seed and capital to the collective economic zones and create conditions for the company members to have confidence and be enthusiastic about production.

Concerning Expanding the Production Companies

The companies must be expanded "actively and steadily; consolidation must go hand in hand with expansion. In places where the peasants still engage in an individual way of life, adequate conditions must actively be prepared. Specifically:

The masses must be educated so they thoroughly understand the goals and requirements of the transformation and so that they grasp the three principles of "voluntariness, mutual benefit and democratic management" in order to have a high degree of solidarity and unanimity.

The cooperativization policies and positions of the party and state and the guidance regulations of the Central Committee must be carried out correctly.

Things must be organized for the masses to discuss the economic plans so that they are in unanimous agreement and, based on this, specific production plans must be made in preparation for entering the season and achieving steady success.

The provinces must constantly monitor the organization of new companies and guide the districts and villages in strengthening inspections and supervision and promptly correcting the deviations.

Places that have not made preparations or that lack adequate conditions to organize companies immediately must mobilize and organize the masses to join rotational work teams, mutual aid teams and production solidarity teams in order to gain practice. The operating contents of these organizations are: solidarity, mutual aid in production and life, rotating work, mutual aid, joint acceptance of production materials from the state, selling agricultural products in accord with the two-way contracts and the organization of peasants and their political, economic and social activities.

Solidifying and expanding production companies must be closely related to guiding agricultural production, the immediate thing being to satisfactorily plant the tenth-month crop and prepare for the 1980-1981 winter-spring season.

AGRICULTURE

STABILIZATION, TRAINING OF CADRES FOR COOPS, PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Ngoc Canh, Vice Chairman of the Central Board for the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives: "What and How to Do to Solve the Society's Food Problem? The Problem of Cadres in Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] A task of prime importance is to solve the present food problem for society. Of course, such a solution cannot be a simplistic one because it is related to numerous policies and measures. Beside economic-technical problems, problems concerning policies on investments and encouragement to producers and so forth, there are organizational and managerial problems and also the problem of cadres. Instead of being separated from each other, these problems must be solved simultaneously and harmoniously. Let me raise some questions about basic cadres which require study and solution.

To solve the grain and food problem, a basic task is to step up production. In this respect, production must not be construed with its general meaning but refers only to that which is carried out among basic units. In our country, cooperatives and production collectives are mainly the basic units of agriculture. If cooperatives and production collectives are not strong, they cannot develop even though policies are correct. This has been clearly demonstrated by realities about cooperatives in North Vietnam. At present, beside cooperatives which have developed production fairly well, there still are many which have done it slowly and the results obtained by those situated in the same production zone under relatively equal conditions have shown very great discrepancies. For example, investigations conducted in early 1978 revealed that while the average grain output of a laborer was 1,314 kgs in a progressive cooperative in the delta and 1,228 kgs in a progressive cooperative in the midlands, it was only 602 kgs in other cooperatives in the delta and 688 kgs in other cooperatives in the midlands; also, while a progressive cooperative in the delta sold to the state 1,980 kgs of grain per cultivated hectare and a progressive cooperative in the midlands 1,516 kgs, other cooperatives in the delta sold only 769 kgs each and other cooperatives in the midlands only 668 kgs each, and so forth.

One of the principal reasons for this state of affairs is the problem of cadres. In general, cooperative cadres still have a very low standard of managerial knowledge and have drawn very limited experiences from production. From the combined figures obtained from five provinces in the delta, midlands and mountainous region, it appears that more than 90 percent of cooperative directors have only attended half-month to 3-month refresher courses organized by districts and provinces, that only 1.6 percent of them have a college level and 3.5 percent of them a middle school level and that their knowledge is mostly technical and scantily economic. Speaking of the experiences accumulated by cooperative cadres, it must be said that one third of the cooperative directors in the abovementioned provinces have only less than 3 years' service and that very few of them have more than 10 years' service-- 5 percent in Haiphong, 4 percent in Ha Tuyen and so forth. Though their key cadres do not have a college or middle school level, many cooperatives have skillfully carried out tasks because these cadres have worked for a long time and accumulated much knowledge and experience. A lesson drawn from experiences gained by progressive cooperatives is that it is necessary, within a fixed time limit, to stabilize the position of cooperative cadres so that they may accumulate experiences and guide cooperative affairs satisfactorily. Agricultural production is greatly influenced by climatic and weather conditions... Without spending 5 to 7 years observing production changes and developments, it is impossible to understand climatic and weather fluctuations and to take appropriate measures to ensure production. Therefore, cooperative cadres will certainly be unable to accumulate experiences if their tasks are not stabilized within a fixed period of time. Most progressive cooperative directors have more than 10 years' service and some of them as in the Vu Thang (Thai Binh) and Tu Trung (Vinh Phu) cooperatives have about 20 years' service. A cooperative cadre must have not only a knowledge but also an art of management. The art of management is partly constituted by the managerial experiences gained during task performance. It is, therefore, unwise to dissociate the formation and advanced training of cadres and the heightening of their managerial standards from the stabilization of their position and tasks with the objective of enabling them to accumulate experiences; in view of the present circumstances in our country when cooperative cadres have not yet been formed and improved in a systematic manner in the field of managerial science, it is especially important to pay attention to the need to accumulate experiences.

Also noteworthy is the fact that corruption and waste can still be seen among cooperative cadres. It is clear that a number of cases of corruption among cooperatives deserved to be dealt with but that waste is a more serious problem. Investigations conducted into 1,196 cooperatives in 1977 and the resulting statistics revealed that the value of wasted property was triple that of the property subjected to corruption. As for the reasons for such waste, over 70 percent of cases of waste were caused by irresponsibility and over 20 percent by low professional standards. This problem indeed requires solution. However, overstressing the state of corruption and waste in cooperatives and then demanding the replacement of many cooperative cadres will not be a satisfactory solution. Instead, these cases must be carefully investigated,

studied and analyzed before taking appropriate measures regarding cadres so as to simultaneously fighting corruption and waste and creating conditions for stabilizing the situation of cooperative cadres. Realities have demonstrated that many good and progressive cooperatives have reduced production and become weak after carelessly applying the cadre policy and replacing key cadres and that a number of weak and bad cooperatives which had already encountered production and management difficulties have been overwhelmed by additional difficulties after replacing key cadres in the wake of each yearly congress of cooperative members. This does not, of course, mean that we must not firmly deal with certain cooperative cadres who have committed serious acts of corruption and waste and caused great losses to cooperative property; rather, the principal measure must be to provide training and advanced training for the contingent of cooperative cadres and to work out a plan to strictly manage them in order to enable them to steadily carry out their tasks.

In view of the situation of cooperative cadres as analyzed above and in order to strengthen the cadre contingent for cooperatives, it is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the following principal measures:

1. Intensify a uniform advanced training and draw up a plan to provide long-term training for cooperative cadres.

Providing advanced training for cooperative cadres is an urgent requirement. Valuable experiences have recently been drawn from this task in many provinces. Experiences have demonstrated that if cooperative cadres are to be satisfactorily improved, the advanced training given them must have a realistic theme and the training method appropriate. The most realistic theme employed to improve cooperative cadres is to be constituted by the production and management experiences of progressive cooperatives and the working methods of good production units. During the learning process, it is necessary to soundly organize study in classrooms and to simultaneously arrange appropriate time for practical study in typical models. Care must be taken to give advanced training to cooperative cadres including directors, deputy directors, heads of various departments, specialized cadres and heads and deputy heads of production units. It is advisable to complete the advanced training of all these cadres for each cooperative so as to bring a new collective strength into play immediately after the advanced training is finished. The theme and length of advanced training must be specifically determined for each type of cadre and versatile training forms must be used such as organized study, exchange of views on each topic, visits [to typical cooperatives] and so forth. Advanced training must meet the following demands: Thorough understanding of new party and government policies on encouraging agricultural production development and, at the same time, achievement of a new knowhow and the method of organizing task execution. Following the advanced training, there must be plans to practically apply things learned in the advanced training course to the cooperatives' affairs.

Along with immediate advanced training, there must be a long-term plan to train cadres of various types for cooperatives. Efforts must be made to provide every cooperative with cadres having a college level in economic management, animal husbandry and plant cultivation techniques and so forth. To train college-educated cadres and assign them to cooperatives, criteria and enrollment methods must be reexamined and readjusted accordingly. Cadres to be formed for cooperatives may be exempted from entrance examinations; they may be chosen and sent out for study by cooperatives provided they have the necessary qualifications; for example, they must have graduated from the 10th grade, participated in labor for the cooperatives for 3 years, displayed a high labor spirit, and been unanimously selected for study by cooperative members, and must pledge to serve the cooperatives after finishing study... This method may be applied not only to managerial but also technical cadres. Only by so doing can one rapidly increase the number of cadres having a college level to serve in production installations.

To step up the advanced training and formation of cooperative cadres, it is necessary to urgently streamline the system of cooperative management schools from the central to local level according to Decision No 347-CP of the Government Council and the attached Circular No 02 of the Ministry of Agriculture giving guidance for the implementation of the policy and system concerning cooperative cadres studying in cooperative management schools.

2. It is necessary to gradually standardize all types of cooperative cadres and to apply a strict management system to all these cadres.

The standardization of cooperative cadres must be gradually perfected and be linked with the drawing up of training and advanced training plans. At present, we must not seek perfection but must nonetheless set the minimum standards to be applied. The criteria set for all types of cooperative cadres must be twofold: A fixed knowledge of their jobs and a sense of responsibility in doing their jobs. The knowledge of tasks to be done must be obtained through compulsory advanced training and from experiences accumulated in actually carrying out tasks. The sense of responsibility must be manifested by the courage to think, act and shoulder responsibility and by a readiness to heed the masses' opinion to draw experiences, to modestly learn from others, to respect the collective and to overcome difficulties to fulfill one's mission. These two aspects are closely related and neither of them must be neglected; yet, since possibilities for advanced training and formation are still limited, attention must be paid to the sense of responsibility. If the positive aspect of the sense of responsibility of each cooperative cadre is developed, this will contribute to limiting weaknesses inherent in their initial standards of knowledge.

Beside cadre standardization, the management of all types of cooperative cadres must be tightly decentralized. Agricultural services and offices must manage cooperative directors, engineers or chief technicians, and

chief accountants of village-scale cooperatives. Together with various provincial sectors, districts must soundly organize and employ this contingent of key cadres and directly manage management board members, primary- and intermediate-level specialized and technical cadres, directors and chief accountants of small-scale cooperatives. Cooperative directors, chief engineers and chief accountants representative of various regions must be especially managed by the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the provincial level. Any replacement of cooperative cadres and any disciplinary measure taken against them must be approved by the cadre management organs. Such are the conditions for long-term stabilization of the situation of cooperative cadres.

3. The policy on cooperative cadres must be carried out satisfactorily.

The policy on cooperative cadres must be materialized by the cooperatives' appropriate compensation for each individual's contribution to collective tasks and must also reflect the state's care for and assistance to cooperative cadres. Along with the basic remuneration policy, it is necessary to associate each cooperative cadre's responsibilities with the outcome of production so as to administer rational rewards and penalties to induce cooperative cadres, for the sake of their own interests, to care more for the result of the common production task of the cooperatives. For the time being, the policy of remunerations to cooperative cadres must correctly execute Circular No 06 of the Ministry of Agriculture which gives instructions for [income] distribution within cooperatives and agricultural production collectives. On the other hand, research must be conducted and proposals made to the state to find an overall solution to all policies toward cooperative cadres--such as the policy on giving rewards in kind to cooperative cadres having worked skillfully and contributed in a great measure to the state; the policy of issuing diplomas to progressive, outstanding directors of cooperatives; the policy of providing retirement allowances for cooperatives cadres at a time when a retirement fund does not yet exist; the policy on salaries of various types of cadres assigned to cooperatives such as chief technicians and chief accountants; the policy to encourage other cadres to join production installations and so forth. A solution to these problems is being required by cooperative cadres; a careful study and a satisfactory solution will have a very great effect on the task of strengthening the contingent of cadres for production installation.

AGRICULTURE

PEASANTS' ENTHUSIASM FOR PRODUCTION TO BE AROUSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Quach Thuoc, Engineer at the Thai Binh Agricultural Service:
"Mobilize a Spirit of Enthusiastic Production Among Farmers"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that, to solve the food problem for society, it is first necessary to step up production to create plenty of grain and food for the society's use. However, to create conditions for an overall development of agriculture, it is necessary to solve many problems concerning the strengthening of material-technical bases for production, the application of advanced technique, the consolidation and perfection of the new socialist production relationships and so forth; among these problems, a very important one is to launch a productive labor emulation movement. It is necessary to make the masses enthusiastic about working with a high revolutionary spirit for the sake of socialism and a happy life for the people and oneself.

At present, the agricultural labor force is not yet thoroughly used and laborers are not yet really enthusiastic about production.

The resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum and the economic policies promulgated by the party and state have indeed aroused the peasantry's enthusiasm. There has been a development trend in agricultural production. In addition to the time spent working for the collective, peasants have seized every opportunity to develop production and animal husbandry in the household sector to produce more goods to worthily contribute to solving the food problem for society.

Nevertheless, peasants are still worried and wish that more attention be paid to their livelihood. Negative situations among cooperatives must be overcome. Corruption and the bad habit of holding banquets are still prevalent among cooperatives. Taking advantage of the fact that agricultural production is developing, that agricultural products are sometimes plentiful and that the state has not yet been able to [adequately] organize the purchase of commodities (especially agricultural products and foodstuffs difficult to preserve), traders specialized in speculation and profiteering

have spent a lot of money buying goods to subsequently sell them at exorbitant prices. Instead of being a place of exchange between consumers and producers who have a surplus of products, the market is usually a place where commercial dealings are carried out through the medium of traders.

We are of the opinion that only if farmers are enthusiastic about production and notwithstanding the present level of intensive cultivation and the existing technical measures, we can develop agriculture with a higher productivity of crops and domestic animals.

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AGRICULTURE

BUREAUCRATIC FOOTDRAGGING DELAYS RICE PLANTING IN SOUTH

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Mau An: "Rice Planting Season Has Come, But We Still Wait for Rice Seeds; What Can We Do Now?"]

[Text] Collective No 2 at Bau Tre Hamlet (Tan An Hoi Village, Cu Chi District) has filed an application with the agricultural section of the district of Cu Chi to borrow rice seeds for the 10th-month crop.

The application has received confirmation by hamlet authorities, the village production section, and the chairman of the village people's committee. In addition, they have underwritten the seed loan, basing their decision on the earnest work of collective No 2 members.

When the application reached the district, the comrade chairman of the district committee agreed to lend collective No 2 members 1 ton of rice seeds, provided that the loan request be confirmed by the comrade village party secretary.

Pham Van Tam, chief of collective No 2, gleefully returned to the village to meet with the party secretary, and the latter endorsed the loan request.

The following day, Tam went to the district with his application. The chairman was away, and the standby comrade did not dare solve the question, alleging that he had to wait for instructions from the district party committee. Sensing that the matter had turned sour, Tam went home, and in the company of the village party secretary he showed up once again at the district office.

The standby comrade of the district committee acknowledged the application and promised to submit it to his superiors for action. However, after 20 days, and after 15 trips to the village and the district, Tam still has to wait. The rice planting season is at hand, and the fields have been ploughed. But what can they do, since the rice seeds have not yet come?

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AGRICULTURE

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN OPENING OF NEW LANDS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 80 pp 27-33, 54

[Article by Chu Van Vu: "Opening of New Lands and Construction of New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Opening new lands had been receiving the attention of our party and state right after North Vietnam had entered the period of transition to socialism. We had been investing large amounts of labor, materials and capital in this field. However, the results obtained had not been very proportionate to that investment.

Recently the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) clearly stated: "We must urgently open new lands to extend the cultivated area, particularly in the Mekong River delta and in Tay Nguyen, but we must make good preparations, be sure to succeed wherever we do the work and obtain realistic results. We must review in time and draw good experiences in opening new lands for the construction of new economic zones so as to speed up and make the work better. "

In order to properly carry out this directive, we raise hereafter some questions having the character of laws that need to be applied to the field of opening new lands for the construction of new economic zones.

Necessity of Opening Lands

The two factors that determine the volume of products obtained in agriculture are the area of lands being cultivated and the productivity of these lands. In order to ensure enough agricultural products for the population of a country, there are the following directions to take:

1. To extend the land area but the degree of intensive cultivation remaining the same.
2. The land area remaining the same, but to heighten the degree of intensive cultivation.
3. Both to extend the land area and to heighten the degree of intensive cultivation.
4. To reduce the land area and at the same time to heighten the degree of intensive cultivation in a special way.

Depending on the actual conditions in a country, in a particular stage one of the above directions is taken. Historically speaking, a necessary tendency to develop agriculture is to go from extensive cultivation to intensive cultivation, or to practice intensive cultivation in agriculture.

Intensive cultivation and extensive cultivation are two directions in the process of expanded reproduction in agriculture. Whether agriculture is switched to intensive cultivation depends on the relationship among the following factors: the state of development of production, the situation of land in general and land put to agricultural use in particular, the size of population and, finally, the economic policy of a country, in which the level of development of production plays a decisive role. Karl Marx once wrote: "One can repeatedly invest in the land in a profitable way. Naturally, one can concentrate a large-scale production on a small space, as against the divisiveness of handicrafts, as great industry has done. But for a specific level of productivity, there must be a specific space and the extending of height has its own practical limits. Once these limits have been reached, for production to develop the land it uses must also be extended."^{*}

Currently in our country, the level of development of productivity in agriculture is still low; the population is large, increases quickly and is irrationally distributed among different areas; the land that has been cultivated is not enough to satisfy both the people's need for agricultural products and the need for accumulation of the country's industrialization. In the meantime, labor remains abundant and a lot of land remains to be cleared and opened while we must begin the accumulation primarily in agriculture first. The interaction among the above-mentioned factors

^{*} Karl Marx, "Das Kapital," Book III, Vol 3, p 236, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963.

creates the migration of people to open new lands. On the other hand, the rich potential of agriculture, even in the same land zones, has just begun to be tapped, with the level of development remaining low, while the world's agriculture is undergoing marvelous changes, with the level of intensive cultivation being very high. Another process that is taking place as a result is the further raising of the level of intensive cultivation. Consequently, our country's agriculture today will be forced to develop in two directions: to extend the cultivated area by opening new lands and to heighten the degree of intensive cultivation. In other words, we are forced to combine both directions, to promote development both in breadth and in depth. The two directions are both the conditions and the premise of each other and are aimed at the same objective -- to tap effectively the country's potential and to strongly develop agricultural production.

Naturally, as we combine the two directions, because of an outstanding characteristic -- the average per capita land area being extremely low, an extremely difficult problem in economic construction -- we must switch early to intensive cultivation, which will emerge as a basic tendency to develop our country's agriculture.

Opening new lands is now a strategic direction to take in agricultural development, a direction that not only is economic in substance, does not limit itself in agriculture but also is of social, political and defense nature. But we have good reasons to carry out and step up the opening of new lands for the construction of new economic zones only when the investment in it shows an effectiveness that is at least as good as, if not better than, that of investment in the old lands. This effectiveness should not be considered from the economic standpoint only, but it must be viewed also in the social, political and defense aspects both for now and the future. And on a wider scale, it depends on the respect for and correct application of the economic laws that work in the field of opening new lands for the construction of new economic zones.

Having the Character of Laws

Through different stages the concept of opening new lands has undergone specific changes. In the early historical periods, when the people for the first time wielded their hoes to clear the lands for cultivation to supply themselves with their products, the meaning of this concept was very little. But in the present stage, as we are further extending to some degree the land areas in order to promote development of agricultural production in conformity with the needs of industrialization and as the division of labor within our country and in the world has developed, this concept has a totally new and very rich meaning.

Today, we should not understand that opening new lands means only clearing the lands that have never been used for cultivation, opening new cultivated areas and bringing them into agricultural production -- crop growing and animal husbandry -- to boost the volume of agricultural products. But more than that, opening new lands must be closely linked with the construction of new economic zones in agriculture and satisfy the newly-created needs in conformity with the present stage.

In reality, there are different forms of opening new lands, such as using the slash-burn upland fields of the people who practice nomadic farming and lead a nomadic life, opening virgin lands on the spot right within a locality, restoring the lands that have been left uncultivated too long, opening new lands along with the movement of people from distant places and, finally, clearing lands along with creating new economic zones in agriculture -- all being within the concept of opening new lands. These forms are the same in terms of making use of new lands but differ in regard to their economic and social meaning, economic and technical organizational measures and actual results. The latter form, which is also the most complicated one, has the fullest economic and social meaning of the opening of new lands. That is because it is closely linked with the redistribution of the population and work force on a nationwide basis and with the establishment for the first time of a new production method, a new social organization with new economic units on the newly-opened lands.

A new agricultural economic zone can be understood as an agricultural zone being set up in the lands that are still free, or a larger part of them is still free, have just been opened and rely on the cyclic transformation of agricultural production through the movement of people from distant places. It is a component in a unified body, which is agriculture in particular and the economy in general, and is created, exists and develops on the basis of division of labor and cooperation and exchange of products and goods with other zones in the country, even with foreign countries and within the zone itself. It is specialized in the production of one or a few kinds of major agricultural products and promotes coordinated development of all sectors; as a result, it has an objective in production and its system of material and technical bases and production method bear characteristic traits. It is also a new population center, a new social organization and a component of the country's socialist social organization; it has the task of producing and protecting production and combining economic matters with national defense. In short, a new economic zone covers all of the economic, political, social and defense aspects and is developed in a unified common manner as the party and state have prescribed.

Since the zone used to be barren land, the production factors are, generally speaking, only potential. Therefore, along with the migration of necessary people, we must move there an entire new production method and build the facilities that serve production and social activities; in addition to agriculture, there are such sectors as industry, commerce, communications, culture, education, public health, etc., which themselves are for the first time established according to unified plans. Thus we must build from the very beginning everything that is needed from the standpoint of social production in order to establish new cells of the national economy and to put them to work early. Basically these cells are considered new "social" units like the ones that used to exist in the old zones, but they bear certain characteristic features. However, these "social" units can be established only when the (economic, political, social and other) relationships are established not only among the member units but also between them and other "social" units in the entire economy. These are also the bases for their existence.

In short, opening new lands for the construction of new economic zones in our country must be based on the establishment of new "social" units with a new progressive production method -- the socialist production method. It must ensure the socio-economic factors that are related to the creation, existence and development of new economic zones and, thanks to the latter, will be in a position to ceaselessly expand reproduction. The new economic zones, according to the concept of large-scale production, imply within themselves a close link between agriculture and industry in a certain field. And naturally, they do not cover only agriculture, nor can they oppose the latter and any other productive sectors. They themselves are within an inseparable structure. Here enterprises are built in the socialist style as the new fortresses of socialism.

The expanded reproduction in agriculture, no matter to what extent, depends on the degree of productive power. Labor productivity, the yardstick that measures productive power, is the factor that determines the volume of excess products.

The extending of land areas by means of opening new lands, thanks to an increase of population, according to Karl Marx, is only "the simple quantitative extension of the productive forces."* It can be achievable, however, only when the reproduction process, in addition to covering all expenses, does bring about a fixed income to be used to expand production. Thus, although the opening of new lands is only a simple extension of the productive forces, the level of such extension depends on the ability to achieve expanded reproduction in the old lands. Since this is a totally new field of investment, all of the investment in opening new lands is an advance, which actually comes from the excess products accumulated in the previous production cycles in the country's old lands or from foreign

* Karl Marx, Engels, "German Ideology," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1962, p 11.

loans, rather than from a restricting of production in the old lands. The newly-opened lands cannot by themselves create this advance. Before production in the lands that used to be barren begins, before any products are obtained there, it is imperative that we have this advance; otherwise there can be no opening of new lands, let alone production in the new economic zones.

This advance, for a specific time, does not yield any income yet, which is only natural. Only when the new economic zones become productive, the invested capital will begin to show its effects and when the process of expanded reproduction is achieved, they will have the ability to exist independently, to pay back the advance, to expand accumulation of capital so as to expand production and to make contributions to the economy.

Opening new lands is a direction to take to satisfy the need for the means of living, first of all grain and foods; but it requires the advance that is grain, foods and the necessary means of production, which we currently have a limited ability to produce. In this situation, in reality we have not paid appropriate attention to, and even have restricted, this necessary item in the opening of new lands. In many localities even grain has not been made available for the people working to open new land. Laborers and abundant land cannot operate as basic production factors without such advances. Therefore, in our opinion, we must at any cost ensure the availability of an advance, first of all grain and foods, for a land clearing zone and should not restrict it at all. Just because society lacks the means of living that we must provide them in advance so as to obtain them more readily later. These means of living in fact constitute a pure consumption. But in reality it is a consumption of productive nature as it takes part in production as an early basic "factor" of this process. Here the law on expanded reproduction in agriculture determines such a solution. This advance, even a minimal one, must be enough to create the economic and social factors that have to do with the formation, existence and development of the new economic zones. And this advance determines the extent and speed of opening new lands, as well as the degree of perfection of the new economic zones.

The above-mentioned advance consists of many elements, but one thing we need to consider is to what extent we are allowed to invest in the new field by the scope of accumulation and the results of the previous reproduction processes. On the other hand, while the means of living and means of production in our country are limited, we can use outside capital sources to help create the advances. This is absolutely necessary for the birth of new economic zones, for a characteristic that stands out in the economically underdeveloped countries or in those countries that have just gone through a long war is that while labor and land are quite abundant, capital is in seriously short supply.

Consequently, to create new "social" units with a new progressive production method in a new economic zone the opening of new lands must be

carried out in a concentrated manner not only within a given space but also in a specific time. On the other hand, the exploitation of the special means of production in agriculture, namely land, cannot be done effectively if it is of a local and divisive nature -- in the style of individual farming. Thus it must be carried out in a centralized manner, on a social scale and in the form of state-operated or collective undertaking. The works that serve production and public activities can be effectively built when the scale of migration and group living reaches a specific level. Conversely speaking, when the population and production reach a certain level, there must be appropriate works to serve them. For us to build a 500-bed hospital there must be at least from 150,000 to 200,000 people, a level-I and II school about 5,000 people and a factory having a daily producing capacity of 13 tons hundreds of hectares of tea; for every 1,000 hectares of land that has just been made productive there must be about 15 kilometers of paved roads, in addition to housing, markets, stores, repair shops, processing facilities, etc. With the size of a state farm that exists today, there must be an investment of 7-10 million dong. But since the new economic zones, in addition to the public works, also include similar enterprises, the capital to be invested is much greater. Consequently, investing in opening new lands for the construction of new economic zones must be conceived in a total manner, its economic effectiveness must be considered and the work is to be done until completion in a concentrated and synchronized manner.

The greatest weakness in the opening of new lands in the past years in the North was the fact that the work was scattered too widely, we failed to establish large group-living areas, production failed to reach the necessary level and investment was far from concentrated and synchronized. The opening of new lands was scattered in 24 provinces with nearly 5,000 installations (1,060 independent cooperatives and 3,600 combined installations), with the size of an independent installation being only 47 hectares of land and many cooperatives having only 35 families and 26 hectares of land each. Of 912 independent cooperatives 70 percent had less than 50 families each and 57 percent less than 40 families (one-third of these having less than 20 families each). In average the capital invested in 1 hectare of land was only 1,000 dong, or one-tenth of the state-operated sector. That gave rise to other weaknesses:

First, it created difficulties for the organization of migration, gave rise to complicated relationships that should not exist and reduced the effectiveness of the leadership and organizing machinery, which was already weak.

Second, it did not lead to a more even distribution of population among different areas. Naturally, that evenness would not eliminate concentration to a necessary level of population and labor in specific areas. But within individual installations, as the size was too small -- a few tens of people -- they proved themselves incapable of building any works that would have a decisive meaning for production and life.

Third, investment was scattered, superficial and ineffective, with the productive forces actually being separated and thus incapable of conquering Nature.

An assessment of the new land-opening cooperatives' current properties shows most values are in the land; the material and technical base is very weak, with 3 percent of the cooperatives having small-machine centers, nearly 1,000 cooperatives having only 120 small water conservancy works, 50 percent of the cooperatives having tiled yards for drying purposes and each cooperative having an average of 1.5 kilometers of roads; the areas of reconstructed land account for only 20 percent; and the common tools are in short supply by 20-30 percent. In many localities, there are no major roadways, schools, hospitals, stores, etc. or people must travel a very long distance to find them. We can say that no new economic zones can be successfully built in such a situation. The infrastructures, with the indispensable centers used to organize production and living conditions, because of their decisive effects on the establishment of new economic zones, must receive appropriate investments and be built one step ahead. Since we did not do so or underestimated their importance, the exploitation of new lands in the past years in the North, and even now in many localities throughout the country, has not brought about the desired results. Attention must be paid to the fact that building the infrastructures to serve production and life in the new economic zones not only follows the rural style but also must, under necessary conditions, follow the urban style, for the process of building new economic zones is also that of urbanization and nonurbanization. Building new cities and towns in the areas of barren lands has a special importance and cannot be underestimated while we open new lands for the construction of new economic zones.

By the law of migration, the migrating people seek to settle in fertile lands located in convenient places and offering conditions that ensure a life that will be more stable and then easier and higher standard of living than in the old lands. This law takes place and shows its effects in any form of society. In the history of development of mankind there took place huge migrations and especially under capitalism these migrations

reached unprecedentedly large dimensions. Lenin discovered that law. He wrote: "The migration of workers is not the tendency to distribute the population more evenly within a given territory, but rather the tendency to go where life is easier. We will understand this tendency better if we remember that in the region people move away from the wages of agricultural workers are especially low and in the region they come to, i. e., the capitalist region, wages are much higher."^{*}

Today in our country, an outstanding fact is that the migration is of a social nature, is carried out in a voluntary manner and on a large scale and is under the leadership of the state within a common unified plan. However, this fact cannot eliminate the common tendency of any migration. Naturally, we must first convince and mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, which has been brought about by the victory of the great revolution, but that is not enough. If under capitalism people move to new regions because in the old ones they have been pauperized, on the contrary under the present conditions in our country, the areas they move away from are rich and prosperous ones, where the infrastructures have been built and improved through many generations, the socio-economic relationships have been strongly established, the sentimental life has taken root firmly in the lands, etc. As to the new lands today, where land rent usually is much higher, they are definitely inferior to the ones that have been cleared and opened long ago; moreover, the opening of new lands creates new needs that are much more exacting than before. If the development of the productive forces in the old lands has created a "driving power" to start the migrating process, it must by itself create an "attracting power" in the new lands to allow migrants to be settled and to fare on a lasting basis. This attracting power must be created by economic strength, mainly thanks to appropriate and total investment by the state, for in reality the newcomers primarily have the working capacity but very limited capital. Here, as soon as the law of migration is respected, the new economic zones will be able to create an "attracting power." And only when the new economic zones really create by themselves a strong "attracting power" can they stand and develop. Here, it is necessary to correctly understand the labor of those people who go away to open new lands and to build new economic zones. In the capacity of socialist laborers, whose labor lies within the common machinery of social labor activities, they contribute to making products and creating wealth for the fatherland. Therefore, the interest in their living and working conditions and the continued improvement of such conditions to

* V. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 3, p 290, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963.

ensure further expanding reproduction everyday must be the responsibility of both the regions where people move away from and come to and society as a whole. The difference in levels of average income of the people in different agricultural regions, a driving power that created the voluntary migrations of farmers in past historical periods, must be taken into consideration in the present voluntary migrations organized by the state. We must, therefore, quickly create in the new lands new perfected zones with good production conditions and rich attractive material and moral living conditions being at least not worse than those in the old lands, if we want to have the capacity to attract people from the delta.

In selecting the location for opening new lands, we must fully use the level-1 difference in land rent caused by geographical conditions and the degree of fertility of the soil. Not only does it allow saving the invested capital but it also creates favorable conditions for the new economic zones to stand and to develop. Consequently, the investigation, survey, planning and selection of locations must be carefully carried out. However, it is regrettable that in the first years, and even now, we have underestimated that extremely basic factor and the construction of a new economic zone has been done not in any proper order. In the early stage, the cooperatives were doing the work in a disorderly manner, choosing the easier lands to work with, practicing extensive cultivation while opening new lands and later, because of lack of continued investment, letting the lands remain uncultivated, which led to a waste of manpower and resources and even destruction of the latter. According to reports, in only 10 years (1960-1970) 56 percent of the lands that had been opened became barren again; 12.4 percent of the people went back to their native land (the actual figure could be higher); and the number of installations that succeeded in maintaining stable and secure living conditions accounted for low percentages -- for instance, 30 percent in Former Zone 4, 28 percent in Tay Bac and Viet Bac, 30 percent in the midlands and other localities. Of the 1,000 independent new lands-opening installations up to 60 percent encountered difficulties in production and living conditions and had to rely primarily on the state to have money and rice.

Thus we find the lack of stability of the new lands-opening installations in connection with production, living conditions, areas of land being opened, as well as population stability.

As to the state farm sector or a number of relatively centralized new lands-opening centers, some districts, towns and new economic zones have been or are being established, such as Tan Ky District (Nghe Tinh Province), Nhu Xuan Street (Thanh Hoa), Song Ma Street (Son La) and the economic zones of Phu Quy (Nghe Tinh), Lam Son (Thanh Hoa),

Mae Chau (Lai Chau), Na San (Son La), Van Chan (Hoang Lien Son), Ba Vi (Ha Son Binh), etc. Our experience shows that as we have little capital, we should step by step organize the construction of one zone after another, invest in a concentrated and complete manner and avoid getting equipment piece by piece, without synchronization, which leads to poor results and even failure. This is not only suitable for moving agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production but it is also the most correct use of resources in an overall manner.

The moving of people to open new lands for the construction of new economic zones has extended the scope of activities of laborers, first of all agricultural laborers, in new fields. This scope of activities does not lie outside of the common division of labor.

As the labor productivity of agricultural workers, particularly grain producers, in our country remains low, a large group of workers still must work in this field. The transfer of labor from this field to other economic sectors, or in broader terms, the redivision of social labor thus cannot be carried out vigorously.

From the social standpoint, if agricultural labor is considered necessary, labor used in the opening of new lands still is a part of that necessary labor, but it has a great meaning for the redivision of social labor based on sectors and geographic areas. For it is a condition that directly encourages agricultural workers, first the grain producers in the old lands, to raise labor productivity; then it directly contributes to solve the grain problem. Finally, it has by itself achieved a redivision of labor based on zones and, to some extent, a redivision of labor based on sectors.

The moving of people to open new lands for the construction of new economic zones is also affected by the level of division of labor in the country, practically in the old lands, and in the world. The higher this level is, the more the new economic zones are encouraged to take the road to specialization. When V. Lenin studied the development of capitalism in Russia, from the standpoint of economics, he pointed out the basic characteristics of the concept of migration zones as follows:

1. 'Barren land was available and unoccupied, where migrants could come easily. And 2. A division of world labor had been done and there was a world market for which the migration zones could concentrate on producing a large volume of farm products to exchange for finished industrial products, which under other conditions they should make themselves. '*

* V. Lenin, "Development of Capitalism in Russia," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, in Russian, p 601.

"Only this division of social labor enables the people having settled in the grassland zones to be specialized in farming and to sell the large quantities of their wheat on the domestic markets and mainly abroad. Only this close relationship with domestic and foreign markets can make those provinces quickly develop their economy."*

Although the opening of new lands has been going on for nearly 20 years, we have created too few economic zones being opened in the right sense of the words. The degree of centralization and specialization of the new lands-opening installations has been low. The direction of their production very clearly reflected their self-supply and self-sufficiency. Of the total area of newly-opened lands up to one-half belongs to families of co-operative members. Except for a few new economic zones that have begun to produce commodities in small quantities, the new lands-opening cooperatives are primarily self-supplied and self-sufficient. More than 70 percent of the cooperatives take grain production as the principal direction to follow (and only 70 percent of these cooperatives can be self-sufficient) and 24.6 percent grow industrial crops as their principal production, with the areas of these crops accounting for only 14 percent of the area of newly-opened lands.

Here we must pay special attention to selecting the zones for investment as well as the objective of investment. The fertility of a piece of land must be linked with the objective, a specific crop or domestic animal. The zone and objective of investment must therefore ensure for a new economic zone high labor productivity and a strong base for its existence and development. In many newly-opened lands, because they rushed into grain production -- these crops in general do not enjoy favorable conditions for growth in the highlands and midlands as other crops -- labor productivity remained low, hence, the new lands-opening installations had little chance to exist. We have moved quite a large component of the delta population to the midlands and highlands to open new lands on a considerable scale, but the production of this group again was based on self-supply and self-sufficiency. And that considerable cultivated area, which was made productive, did not succeed, however, in basically changing the structure of agricultural production, which had long remained unbalanced, nor did it create large-scale specialized production zones. On the one hand, the scope of opening new lands showed a lack of concentration in an entire region as well as in individual business units; on the other hand, there was no respect for the characteristics and strengths of the regions; the economic relationship between migration zones and

* V. Lenin, "Development of Capitalism in Russia," p 256.

other zones and the establishment of economic, social, production and everyday-life relationships among the individual units in the same region to combine with reorganization of production in the locality did not receive appropriate attention yet.

We must admit that the division of labor in our country has not yet developed. This limits the degree of specialization of the newly-opened zones. But we are in a stage of the world division of labor having developed to a considerable level and creating a force that strongly attracts the newly-opened lands in particular and our country's agriculture in general into the common trend of specialization and production of farm commodities to supply the markets, including foreign markets, and destroys the narrow self-supplied and self-sufficient production of individual enterprises, as well as in individual regions. The delay in creating specialized agricultural zones and the failure to take advantage of the above-mentioned attracting force are a weakness in our country's agriculture. Therefore, on the one hand we must create favorable conditions for a number of new economic zones to quickly move into high-level specialization; on the other hand, in some other zones we can move step by step toward quickly producing commodities. These two processes simultaneously take place along with the reorganization of agricultural production. The large-scale exploitation of new lands, along with producing the farm commodities that are mainly for foreign consumption, with the cooperation of foreign countries, should be indispensable. We must have a number of zones being put aside for moving in that direction. While labor and lands are quite abundant but the ability to supply capital is limited, our cooperation with other countries will allow us to exploit our potentials and promote faster progress. The newly-opened lands are in a position to move quickly toward large-scale production and to take part in the world's division of labor. Moreover, in the building process, we need only to be cautious rather than to overcome the bad effects of the self-supplied and self-sufficient economy of the past, which has left many clear evidences as we have seen them in the old agricultural zones.

The degree of concentration of the population and production depends on the natural conditions of the newly-opened lands. In the North, the natural conditions themselves have been a very basic restriction. On the contrary, in the South the large concentrated cultivated areas are the outstanding characteristic of the lands to be opened.

For the locations having large areas of land being relatively concentrated, on the basis of a common plan, we can build them into highly specialized-production zones with new enterprises and mainly people

coming from the delta. As to the locations having not so large areas and lacking concentration, the building of new enterprises must be combined with perfecting the old production zones in the locality, which used to need improvement. The exploitation of new lands, under any circumstances, must follow a common plan and be closely combined with the reorganization of production at the district level and in agriculture as a whole. On the basis of concentrating on intensive cultivation, reorganizing production and properly exploiting the tame lands, we should carry on the opening of new lands for the construction of new economic zones and create specialized-production zones. The process of bringing the new lands into production must also be the process of using and re-creating the natural resources; consequently, we must do proper planning for zone building, help to change the structure of agricultural production which has long remained unbalanced and quickly move agriculture toward the large-scale socialist production.

The effort to solve the problem of the means of living in general and grain and foods in particular and the question of accumulation in agriculture cannot be separated from solving the relationship between the old lands and the newly-opened lands and the relationship between the degree of our country's division of labor and the highly developed division of labor in the world. The direction to take for investment in a certain objective in the lands to be opened also depends on the above-mentioned relationships. The center of the matter lies in concentrating on intensive cultivation in the tame-land zones, first in the grain-producing zones, so as to raise the degree of specialization, labor productivity and the rate of production of commodities and grain. As a result of this, in addition to solving the grain problem to a specific degree (except the zones that are in a more favorable position to produce grain), the newly-opened lands should be specialized in the production of some other farm products in conformity with their strengths so as to take part in the common division of labor in the country as well as in the world.

AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HILLY-REGION DISTRICTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 2,
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[Article by Le Nghiem: "Initial Thoughts About the Economic Development of Districts in the Hilly Region"]

[Text] The economic potential of hilly-region districts is very great. But exploiting it is raising many complicated problems that need the measures and steps which conform to the economic laws, the conditions of our still-underdeveloped economy and our still-poor material and technical base. Through a study of Song Lo District, we like to suggest some basic points in connection with the economic development of hilly-region districts.

Song Lo (in Vinh Phu Province) has a great potential in agriculture and forestry. Since 1960, to exploit the strengths of its 38,000 hectares of agricultural land, including 24,000 hectares of hilly land and 21,000 hectares of forests, the central and provincial administrations invested in the construction of 3 tea processing plants, 8 manioc processing facilities, 2 tea-growing state farms, 3 state forests and a number of enterprises. The district also concentrated on rice production, extended the tea-growing areas, grew more manioc, stepped up animal husbandry, tried to plant trees and to exploit forests and developed artisan industry and handicrafts, mostly the building materials industry. As a result, every year Song Lo supplied the state with 8,500 tons of fresh tea buds (one-sixth of the total production of the North and 70 percent of the province), 6,500-8,000 tons of grain, nearly 1,000 tons of meats of all kinds and a quantity of forest products and handicraft goods for export. Of the economic value of gross production of the district agriculture accounted for 54-55 percent, forestry 7-8 percent and industry 37-38 percent, and with regard to the management echelons, the central echelon 19 percent, the province 16 percent and the district 65 percent.

The economy of Song Lo was developed slowly and showed many seriously unbalanced aspects. Its average yearly grain production in the last 5 years was 51,000 tons, which provided farmers with only 12-13 kilograms per person per month and satisfied only 50-60 percent of the need for grain of the nonagricultural population. Tea production in many years was able to supply the 3 plants with only 42-43 percent of the raw materials they needed. Animal husbandry was declining, with the herds of water buffaloes and hogs continuously decreasing in size and the herd of cattle being only recently restored to its previous size.

The area of forests being exploited each year was more than 2,000 hectares, but the areas of afforestation and of forests remaining alive were only 500 hectares; as a result, the areas of forests decreased by about 1,500 hectares a year.

The agricultural and forest products-processing industry, which mainly was a central and provincial industry, was operating at only 25-40 percent capacity; the industries that produced and repaired tools and produced building materials in Song Lo were still too weak, while the excess producing capacities of the same industries of the central and provincial administrations that were located in the district were not being mobilized to serve the locality.

Besides the war and technical reasons, the above-mentioned situation was due to the fact that the economic development in Song Lo did not conform to the bioeconomic system, an intersector combination was not yet achieved, the district economy was not closely linked with the provincial and central economies and the various kinds of enterprises were not yet combined together within the district.

View on Bioeconomic System

In the development of the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishery, with the objectives of production being plants and animals, there are many questions raised not only in each sector but also among all three because of the close relationship among components of the system of flora and fauna and between this system and the environment. These intersector questions are resolved not only by technology but also by a collection of economic, organizational and technical measures of intersector nature. Thus it is impossible to consider in a restricted manner the development of these sectors within the bioeconomic view of a sole sector but rather within the total view on the bioeconomic system.

Song Lo has a hilly-region environment in which a system of suitable flora and fauna, including tea, lacquer-yielding tree, cattle, forests of mo and bo de [*Sapindus mukurosi*], pines, etc., live and flourish in an interaction with the environment and an interaction among individual plants and animals and different groups and species. Therefore, the economic development of Song Lo must be organized in such a way as to take advantage with economic effectiveness of and further develop the system of flora and fauna and the environment there, through such activities that conform to the actual bioeconomic system as the following:

1. To select and develop a group of plants and animals that are most suitable for the hilly-region environment and capable of being developed into specialized production. In Song Lo, tea, cattle and forests normally are the three traditional production sectors that have been established as three sources of strength, three goods-producing sectors of today. If they are organized and developed within the relationship of being combined together, they will both yield the largest quantities of products per hectare and per laborer and at the same time protect the environment, maintain and develop the long-term natural conditions for production. According to the experiences of the progressive tea-growing state farms in planning for intensive cultivation of tea in upland field, for every hectare of land that yields 5 tons of fresh tender tea leaves 2 cattle are needed and the hills need tea plants to cover their tops amounting to 10-15 percent of the total areas and forests to protect them from the winds amounting to 5-10 percent.

However, the three sectors recently were not properly developed together. Almost all of the tea-growing hill and upland fields did not have enough forests to protect them and to cover their tops. There was only 1-4 cattles for every hectare of tea and the district did not have any strong measures to use forest land as food supply for the big animals. As a result, the three sectors failed to become large specialized sectors and production in Song Lo was still very much self-supplied and self-sufficient. In Song Lo its goods of all kinds accounted for only 22-24 percent and those of the cooperatives located in the middle of the tea-cattle-forest zone 32 percent; tea alone accounted for 9-10 and 16-17 percent, respectively. Thus to quickly achieve the combined development of the three sectors to turn them into larger-scale specialized production sectors is a real and effective measure. However, the scope and speed of their development still depend on the district's economic capabilities; the degree of division of labor and labor cooperation among the district, provincial and central echelons; and the organization of production in each sector. What deserves our attention is that the more we extend the degree of development, the more we must ensure the combined development of the sectors.

4. To achieve combined agriculture and forestry, combined crop growing and animal husbandry, the formulas for rational crop rotation and multicropping on the hills and in the fields and the formula for exploitation of forests and afforestation in conformity with the system of flora and fauna and the level of economic development. Combined agriculture and forestry as a law requires a harmonious combination of the two sectors within the entire district, in every field, on every hill and in every production installation in agriculture and forestry and at different levels depending on the goals of business and in conformity with the actual soil conditions in each locality. In Song Lo the achieving of this combination still encounters many difficulties as the major forest trees, the system of afforestation applicable to different forest land and the land used for combined agriculture and forestry have not yet been clearly determined. There is no clear-cut division of the forest sections under central, provincial or district management while the forestry sector has not yet reorganized its production and in agriculture the direction of afforestation and the policies that encourage forest protection and doing business in forestry have not been clearly defined yet. As a result, the areas of forests have been decreasing continuously, even after land and forests have been assigned to the cooperatives. The urgent problem for Song Lo now is to proceed with early planning in forestry and making positive arrangements for forest zones in accordance with specific goals: headwater forests, protective forests, raw materials-yielding forests, special products forests, etc. Readjust the percentage relationship between the scope of exploitation of forests and the scope of afforestation in order to maintain the necessary forests for business at all times; clearly designate the areas for the Doan Ha, Cat 2 and 97 state forests, bring them into real business based on profit-and-loss accounting with a stable location, and determine therefrom the forest sections to be under central, provincial and district management. The areas of forests and forest land assigned to state farms and agricultural cooperatives must be taken into consideration until the production pattern is determined and the supplemental production sector is built for these units. It is necessary to adopt early the positive policies about encouraging agricultural producers to protect and take care of forests and to afforest, in the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee. Do not hastily assign forests and forest land to state farms and agricultural cooperatives before we have such plans and policies. Large concentrations of forests and forest lands must be developed in accordance with the common plans of the district, province or central administration. These areas can be temporarily zoned as forbidden forests, which is even better.

As to combining crop-growing and animal husbandry and combining crop rotation and multicropping in different types of land on the banks of

Lo and Thao Rivers, as well as in the middle hilly land, there are formulas that are relatively suitable for the present conditions. The experience in doing typical businesses with rice-rice-duckweed-hogs and with rice-corn mixed with peanut-hogs in riverside zones like Do Son, and doing business with tea-cot khi [*Tephrosia candida*]-cattle-manioc mixed with cot khi or peanut-cattle in the hilly areas of Vu Lao and Dong Thanh* must be quickly applied throughout the district. Those formulas must be reflected in the production pattern of the cooperatives and state farms being under similar conditions, in the planning and building of the fields and upland fields where specialized cultivation, crop rotation and intensive cultivation are practiced and of the specialized and intensive-cultivation animal farms.

Yields of some major crops as obtained by three cooperatives (in quintals/hectare):

Cooperative	Rice		Tea		Manioc	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Dong Thanh	18.5	20.8	-	-	46.3	57.1
Vu Lao	20.2	20.5	17.0	15.6	67.5	54.5
Ninh Dan	13.5	13.8	12.9	13.9	35.5	26.5

The yield of manioc in the areas that accommodated cot khi as a rotation crop was in average 10 tons/hectare for year-round growing of cot khi.

3. The direction for technical investment and building of the material and technical base to be closely linked with the hilly-region flora-fauna and environmental systems.

In Song Lo, it is obvious that the direction for technical investment and the building of the material and technical base is to concentrate on tea, cattle and forests. However, in the past years while the state was concentrating large and relatively modern investments on tea and forestry, the agricultural cooperatives seemed to be concentrating capital, farm implements, fertilizers and manpower -- about 80-90 percent -- on rice, manioc and hogs. Incorrect investments have caused considerable wastes. The reason was farmers had not yet considered tea, cattle and forests their own properties that could bring practical benefits to them and the state. Had they tried to stabilize the obligation to the state concerning purchasing of tea, cattle and forest products and to make purchases at agreed prices or prices for processed products concerning the amounts of products beyond the contract terms, the invested capital of the state

* The yields of their crops were much higher than those of neighboring Ninh Dan Cooperative.

and farmers could have been combined in production to allow better use of the material and technical bases that had been built and could have brought about greater effectiveness for every invested dong.

As to the technical fields in the hilly-region agricultural production and forestry, we must concentrate investment on the fields that really bring about high and lasting productivity and conform to our present economic and technical capabilities. Should we invest in water conservancy and motorization as we did in the delta? To do water conservancy work in the hilly region is very difficult and expensive. The works that need digging and building are all large-scale ones, which even require drilling very deep wells, and yet the areas to benefit from watering and drainage will not amount to anything much. Moreover, the need to water the hilly-region perennials by the sprinkling method, which both conforms to their biological characteristics and avoids soil erosion, requires a rather complicated technology. We can say that to do water conservancy work in the hilly region is still too big a job for our actual capabilities and that motorization of crop-growing is also limited. The tea plants on the hills do not require too many machines when they have grown to the point that their tops touch one another; the ricefields themselves are rather too swampy for any machines to operate. For the manioc planted on the hills, machines can be used for plowing, caring for the crop and harvesting, but the soil can be quickly washed away. Thus the Song Lo plan to make major investments in water conservancy work (equal to the capital invested in agriculture) and in agricultural motorization (about 7-8 percent of the capital invested in agriculture) is not yet appropriate. It is necessary to study and adjust these two investing directions to make them conform to our immediate and long-term interests and particularly to concentrate on the intensive cultivation measures that will bring about high productivity early. While we have limited supply of chemical fertilizer, we must pay special attention to biological measures -- to use the soil to support plants, plants to support animals, animals to support plants, plants and animals to support the soil and, furthermore, plants to support plants and the soil to support itself. To build tea-growing upland fields for crop rotation with intensive cultivation of tea-cot khi; manioc-growing upland fields for crop rotation, mixing of crops and intensive cultivation of manioc-cot khi or manioc-peanut; and hills and forests for intensive cultivation, with different degrees and closely linked with development of hog and cattle raising, is also to build the realistic material and technical bases for intensive cultivation and to achieve a system of intensive-cultivation technical measures based on the biological characteristics of the hilly region. This intensive-cultivation pattern naturally requires a lot of manpower in the construction of upland fields and hills, as well as in daily production. Therefore, it is

necessary to find the crop-growing jobs that can easily be motorized and to widely use improved tools to achieve it early. For Song Lo and other hilly-region localities, because of the terrain and the need for serving intensive cultivation, the two jobs that should be motorized first are communications-transportation and earth-removing and -leveling for the construction of intensive-cultivation hills and upland fields.

4. The development of agriculture and forestry in accordance with the view on the biological system as mentioned above naturally requires agricultural production and forestry to go into depth, with intensive cultivation as a principal interest and keeping pace with biological progress.

The environment of the area of rolling hills of relatively high slope as in Song Lo further requires that the practice of intensive cultivation keep pace with biological progress. The extending of agricultural and forest productive areas must take into consideration the capability of practicing intensive cultivation, all of the production factors and the structure that combines these factors together at a specific level of development of the productive force and science and technology so as to ensure a progressive direction of intensive cultivation.

In the practice of intensive cultivation in agriculture, the production factors are combined together and collectively act on the yields of land, crops and animal husbandry. The combining structure of production factors is different for different kinds of crops and animals and different types of soil and constantly varies with the application of scientific and technical progresses to intensive cultivation. The more this combining structure is rational and conforms to the economic and technical characteristics of each production sector and to the realistic economic and technical capabilities of each production unit, the greater the effectiveness of investment in intensive cultivation, the higher the yield of land and the lesser the expenses in such investment will be. Therefore, to determine well-founded land productivity norms and appropriate investment plans for intensive cultivation with rational investment structure, it is necessary to select a proper structure to combine rationally and scientifically the production factors. The selection of this combining structure is achieved directly through the plans to balance production factors for intensive cultivation in accordance with the needs of technological programs and with good scientific and economic bases, or is indirectly determined through the structure of investment in intensive cultivation and its effectiveness.

An analysis of the structure of investment for intensive cultivation of tea shows there were in Song Lo five forms of production factors-combining structures commensurate with different levels of intensive cultivation.

Structure of investment for intensive cultivation of tea, with its effectiveness, in 1978

Norm	Unit	Phu Ho Farm	Van Hung State Farm	Tien Phu Coopera- tive	Dong Xuan Coopera- tive	Yen Ky Coopera- tive
1. Total production expenses	Dong/ha.	1525	1215	799	538	442
2. Material losses including	id.	675	885	354	215	147.8
- Fertilizer	id.	267	213.6	196.4	95.8	69.2
- Insecticide	id.	164	61.4	14.2	2.5	7.9
3. Human labor requirement including	Man-days/ha.	423	330	4456	368.8	293
- Harvesting	id.	285	205.4	305.3	187.3	129.4
4. Tea yield	Quintals/ha.	82.2	49.1	29.2	20.1	12.3
5. Human labor requirement	Man-days/ha.	5.14	6.73	15.6	18.9	23.8
6. Ecological results	id.	good	relatively good	relatively good	average	poor

Phu Ho Farm was of the form that experimented with seeds and technical programs for intensive cultivation of tea. There seeds, fertilizer, insecticide and labor knowing science and technology were closely linked together in a very highly developed industrial program and in a good ecological balance. Van Hung was of the progressive form that involved large quantities of fertilizer and insecticide and reached a specific level of motorization, with attention paid to protecting the soil against erosion in the production technical program. Tien Phu was of the progressive form in the cooperative sector that brought manual labor combined with specific quantities of fertilizer and insecticide into the technical program for moderate level of intensive cultivation, with attention paid to soil protection. Dong Xuan was of the relatively good form, but the level of its intensive cultivation was only nearly 70 percent of that of Tien Phu, 45 percent Van Hung and 32 percent Phu Ho, which resulted in the yields of tea plants being equal to 70, 45 and 25 percent; the labor required for a quintal of fresh tender tea leaves was rather high -- 1.2, 2.6 and 3.9 times as much, respectively. Yen Ky was of the very low form that basically was to exploit the natural fertility of the soil. As a result, its tea yield per hectare was only 12.3 quintals, or 60 percent of that of Dong Xuan, and it needed 24 man-days, 10 percent more than Dong Xuan, to produce a quintal of fresh tender tea leaves. Moreover, its tea-growing hills had been seriously destroyed.

The above classification shows that although the hilly land had agricultural capabilities and forest land was relatively abundant, Song Lo could not continue to massively extend its tea-growing areas and to exploit the natural fertility of the soil, as Yen Ky did, nor could it follow the experimental form of Phu Ho. Thus with the more common levels starting with Dong Xuan, Van Hung and Tien Phu represented the two progressive and realistic forms suitable for expansion of the tea-growing sector in Song Lo in the next few years for both the state-operated and collective sectors. The expanding of the tea business in Song Lo today must be calculated and limited within its ability to ensure intensive cultivation and to achieve the production factors-combining structure and the structure of investment in intensive cultivation in accordance with the form adopted by Van Hung for the state farms sector and the form adopted by Tien Phu for the agricultural cooperatives sector.

In reality, the massive extension of the tea-growing areas since 1970 that was not linked with the construction of upland fields for tea growing, with crop rotation and intensive cultivation of tea-cot khi, nor with the necessary level of investment in intensive cultivation and with the combined development of cattle raising and forests, had the effects of lowering the yields of tea-growing hills, speeding up their decline and bringing about

the write-off of quite a number of them. The extending of the manioc-growing areas to the level of 500-600 hectares in the direction of natural exploitation is also making the hilly land poorer and poorer and the yield of manioc crops lesser and lesser. In many cooperatives the yield has dropped to only 3-4 tons/hectare. And so in both theory and practice, for the land in the hilly region, Song Lo should still practice intensive cultivation as the principal measure and attach more importance to it, at least as much importance as the delta would.

Under present conditions, since land is still relatively plentiful in the hilly region, importance must be attached to both extension of areas and intensive cultivation, which must be closely combined together. Land areas must be extended on the basis of practicing intensive cultivation in the existing cultivated land, ensuring the necessary conditions for intensive cultivation and protecting the environment in the new cultivated land. And on the other hand, wherever the areas are extended intensive cultivation must be practiced right away, with the immediate steps being primarily combining biological measures with manual labor, such as building farm land, selecting seeds and crop-rotation formula, growing leguminous plants as companion crops, fertilizing and thinning out near the ground level, afforesting for protecting purposes, developing animal husbandry, etc.

Massive clearing of forest land and opening of new land should not hastily be carried out unless preparations have been made to have all of the necessary conditions for intensive cultivation by the biological method. For to do so will eventually lead to soil erosion, destruction of the environment and damage to the long-term production base of agriculture and forestry.

In short, the economic development in Song Lo, particularly in agriculture and forestry, must be fully considered on the basis of the view on the bioeconomic system and achieved by taking a series of economic, organizational and technical measures.

Combining Agriculture-Forestry with Industry

In the Song Lo locality, industry, artisan industry and handicrafts have a direct relationship with agriculture and forestry, are relatively developed and account for 37-38 percent of the value of gross production of the 3 sectors. Of this figure central industry accounts for 46 percent, provincial industry 26 percent and district industry 27 percent. However, the service they render to agriculture is far from considerable, in spite

of the fact that the capabilities of the processing and machine repairs sectors are very great. On the other hand, agriculture and forestry can satisfy only less than 50 percent of industrial needs of all kinds. Here problems in the relationship between agriculture-forestry and industry and between industrial sectors must be considered and resolved both within the entire locality and within a coordination of the central, provincial and district echelons. This is actually an intersector economic question. But while we still lack the base and ability to maintain an intersector balance, we must analyze in depth each kind of relationship in order to try to ensure as much as we can an intersector coordination.

1. In the processing of farm products, two major problems that arise are the position of the manioc and tea processing industries and the satisfying of the need of industry for raw materials. As we consider economic effectiveness, use of existing machinery and equipment and protection of the environment, it is obvious that the tea-producing sector should be developed with priority before manioc. As compared with a hectare of intensive cultivation of manioc-cot khi that yields 10 tons of fresh manioc, a hectare of tea grown along with cot khi as a companion crop that yields 5 tons of fresh tender tea leaves gives twice as much value of gross production per hectare, 1.5 times as much labor productivity and 2.5 times as much profit per hectare and 1.9 times per laborer. Therefore, considering the fact that the fast development of the manioc-processing sector in Song Lo at the time when only 45 percent of the need for tea as raw material was satisfied was unprofitable, the plan to quickly raise the capacity of the manioc-processing sector by 4-5 times in the next few years would be even more unprofitable for both the tea and manioc sectors. At present, we need to stabilize the scope of both processing sectors and to concentrate on advancing agriculture, first of all the tea-growing sector. Tea production is presently scattered among 63 cooperatives but will gradually be concentrated among about 40 cooperatives in the middle section of the locality around 3 tea-processing plants, with an average producing capacity of about 100 hectares of tea per cooperative. This capacity, or size of cooperative, is currently the most suitable and gives the highest tea crop yield.* Moreover, the question of relationship of interests among the central, provincial and district echelons must be satisfactorily resolved in the economic policies.

2. In farm implements production and machine repairs industries, each year they satisfy only about 30 percent of the need for the common farm

* See table in footnote next page.

implements and do not repair any considerable number of machines, in spite of the fact that there are as many as 4 machine shops (tea machine shop, 19/5 Auto Repair Shop, Thanh Ba Machine Shop and tractor station machine repair shop) taking care of repairs within the district. According to calculations, if we use only their excess capacity, the above enterprises will be totally able to satisfy the need for farm implements and repairs of machines for the district, and even Thanh Ba Machine Shop will not find it necessary to have further construction. The question is, on the basis of ensuring fulfillment of the central and provincial sector plans, to allow and encourage these machine repairs enterprises to do additional business by producing more for agriculture; and on the other hand, the district should assign the Materials Corporation to get to know the needs and to sign contracts with these enterprises.

3. In the relationship between agriculture-forestry and industry, artisan industry and handicrafts, the production of building materials encounters a big difficulty in the supply of fuel and clay for the making of bricks and tiles. The development of these sectors should not be left unguided and spreading, which will lead to the danger of destroying forests to get firewood and at the same time reduce the various kinds of good cultivated land, mainly the rice-growing land. The scope of development of these sectors must be planned on a districtwide basis. Rely on the state's

* According to classification of the 1978 tea-growing groups based on areas, the group of cooperatives having the average tea-growing area of nearly 92 hectares gave the highest tea crop yield and tea production per hectare.

Tea production per hectare of groups of cooperatives having different tea-growing areas:

Norm	Unit	<20 ha.	21-72 ha.	73-100 ha.	>110 ha.
Number of cooperatives		23	25	8	6
Total area for harvest of tender tea leaves	ha.	216.1	1061.5	733.9	856.3
Average tea-growing area per cooperative	ha.	9.6	42	91.7	142.7
Gross tea production	tons	216.7	1667.7	1189.3	1183.3
Tea production per hectare	tons/ha.	10	15.9	16.2	13.8

coal-supplying capacity and strive to save coal and land to develop the enterprises that produce building materials for the district and cooperatives. In addition, we can through the materials corporation sign products exchange contracts with central and provincial enterprises, such as Da 4b, Don Nang, Dao Gia, etc., about their excess production. Naturally, there must be agreement from the provincial and central organs in charge of their management.

About the artisan industry and handicrafts that produce goods for domestic consumption and such items for export as bags made of woven leaves, jute rugs, wool, etc., generally speaking they can be vigorously developed because they do not contradict agriculture and forestry in any considerable manner but rather help to satisfy the people's needs and create big income for producers. The main thing to do is to determine on the basis of available sources of raw materials the scope of development for each sector and occupation. For the ones that can be supplied with locally available raw materials, we must pay attention to organizing production in close association with the raw materials-supplying areas and building such areas. As to the sectors that rely on outside raw materials, we must draft good long-term regular contracts with customers (domestic or foreign trade, etc.).

Through the primary relationships between agriculture and forestry and industry in Song Lo, we can see that to organize a combination of these sectors within the district is both necessary and possible. The building, communications and transportation and other services sectors should also be organized in close coordination with the agricultural, forestry and industrial production sectors.

Good Combination of Economies

Through the two above sections, we find that in Song Lo there are very many aspects of the relationship among the central, provincial and district economies that need to be properly combined. Of these aspects some limit and restrict one another and can be combined at different levels. Therefore, we must first of all analyze the relationships that have a direct bearing on exploiting the strengths of Song Lo on the basis of a rational combination of the central, provincial and district economies. They are 19,200 tons of fresh tender tea leaves for the 3 central tea-processing plants; from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of fresh manioc to be processed into fine manioc flour for the province; 20,000 tons of grain for the nonagricultural population of the district; large quantities of timber supplied as raw materials to the central Bai Bang Paper Mill; and the use of

the excess capacity of machine shops and building materials and phosphate fertilizer of the province and central administration within the district. The first aspect of combination is very urgent, is aimed at developing the number-one specialized sector of the district, uses the entire capacity of the 3 plants and every year can boost the quantities of tea for export by 2-2.5 million rubles (10-12.5 million dong in Vietnamese currency) and protect the environment better. Song Lo is currently capable of only maintaining the present 4,800 hectares of tea; improving the soil, practicing intensive cultivation and growing tea anew in about 600 additional hectares; boosting the 1978 average yield of 22 quintals/hectare to 30 quintals/hectare in 1985* to satisfy two-thirds of the needs of the 3 plants for raw materials. We must therefore open 1,000-1,200 additional hectares of tea-growing land and obtain an yield of 5-6 tons/hectare in order to fully satisfy the needs of the 3 plants for raw materials and the state must invest some 10-12 million dong more. This amount of capital can be quickly recovered 2-3 years after business has started.

About the supply and processing of manioc, we must invest at least 4 million dong more to improve and expand the processing enterprises; as to agriculture, it must open 2,000-2,500 additional hectares of manioc-growing land in accordance with the 10 tons/hectare intensive-cultivation program and with 6-6.5 million dong of invested capital. Thus the total amount of invested capital does exceed 10 million dong, but the value of yearly output of processed manioc will reach only 7 million dong and the soil will get poorer and poorer. We also can keep the same areas of manioc growing now and the state needs only to exchange each year 4,000-5,000 tons of wheat flour for manioc flour. But this is a plan that will be very hard to carry out because we must import wheat flour, which requires foreign exchange and also is beyond our control. So in regard to this aspect of combination we can say it is best to maintain the same capacities of the present processing installations.

To supply the nonagricultural population of the district with 20,000 tons of grain is the greatest difficulty for Song Lo. The average grain output of the district for many years has been 51,000 tons; even if total intensive cultivation is achieved, it will be able to obtain only 68,000-70,000 tons by 1985, thus providing the agricultural population with 17 kilograms/month per person. Therefore, in order to ensure the supply of 20,000 tons of grain for nonagricultural needs, the district has only one thing to

* The ability to boost the tea crop yield to 30 quintals/hectare by 1985 is real. It is based on the material and technical structure that allows us to do so, as Tien Phu and Van Hung did, and on improving 600 hectares of tea-growing land in Song Lo.

do -- to open 8,000 additional hectares of mastic-growing land in the next 5-6 years with an additional capital investment of 20-24 trieu dong. Naturally it is hard for the district to find this capital. If it can find it, to concentrate the investment on tea will be better as the effectiveness will be much greater. And if it extends the areas and follows the present exploiting method, it will never be able to balance that need for grain; in addition, the effects on agricultural and forestry production and the environment will be very great. Then how should we conceive the question of maintaining balance of grain supply within the district? If the district must seek to supply itself and to satisfy all of its grain needs to the extent that it can never do so and then finds that other specialized production fields go downward as a result, it will not be profitable for both the state and farmers as it has happened before. According to our belief, the balancing of grain supply must be based on this view: to try to develop and balance to the greatest extent the grain supply but not to affect the effort to take advantage of the bioeconomic strength, to develop the strength of the system of flora and fauna in the hilly region but not to affect the principal goods-producing task of the district. In Song Lo, which is the key district for tea, cattle and forests, the latter to provide raw materials for paper making, grain production should be set only at the level of providing for the agricultural population and the goods-supplying obligation should be fully switched to tea, cattle, raw materials for paper making, etc.

As to the need to afforest to obtain raw materials for the Bai Bang paper mill, both the state and farmers will benefit from it and the ecological balance in Song Lo will be better everyday. The question is to overcome a number of technical, organizational and economic difficulties as we explained earlier, in the section about combining agriculture and forestry.

About the use of the excess capacity of the central and provincial enterprises, it can only be beneficial for all central, provincial and district echelons. The question of combining method was also mentioned earlier in the section about combined relationship between agriculture-forestry and industry.

Organizing Cooperation Among Enterprises

The combination for economic development among the sectors of agriculture, forestry and industry and among the central, provincial and district economies finally is achieved through the union and cooperation for development among the enterprises; among the related agricultural, forestry and industrial enterprises; among the various kinds of central,

provincial and district enterprises, and among the state-operated and collective enterprises. At present, in Song Lo there are 80 villagewide cooperatives, 2 state farms, 2 state forests, a number of stations and farms providing agriculture and forestry with technical knowledge, 6 central industrial enterprises, 12 industrial enterprises under provincial management, 16 industrial and handicraft production installations and a network of commercial and transportation installations serving the district economy. These enterprises and installations have practical tasks and specific relationships in production. But these relationships are few and far from steady, partly because production in the cooperatives is still self-supplied and self-sufficient, there are no plans and accounting is not very good yet; and in the state-operated enterprises production has an all-inclusive character and has not gone into profit-and-loss accounting yet. Partly it was the strict regulations and policies of the past that restricted the outside-of-the-state-plan business and exchanges among enterprises and cooperatives themselves and between enterprises and cooperatives.

The production realities and level of business of the present production installations indicate that as an immediate step they must stabilize the scope of activities, step up production to take on some depth, raise the levels of specialization and economic accounting, gradually expand bilateral or multilateral exchanges of products and conform to the need for cooperation in the making of products and construction of works. On the basis of such growing cooperative relationships and increasing business levels various forms of joint production and appropriate combined business will be created.

The state must create favorable conditions for various forms of cooperative exchanges of products and labor and joint production to appear and to develop in a legitimate manner. A practical move is to reorganize the network of state-operated enterprises in accordance with the sector's economic and technical characteristics within the district, to bring them into doing business based on profit-and-loss accounting and to allow them to do business in the lines of goods that are not mentioned in the state plan on the basis of ensuring fulfillment of the norms dictated in state laws and fully using their excess producing capacity so as to gradually turn them into the nuclei and, in the case of some of them, the leading enterprises in joint production. At the same time, to fully comply with the new regulations in the government policies that have just been promulgated in the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) on planning, purchases, prices and supply of technical materials, grain, etc., being aimed at encouraging specialized production of enterprises, production and exchange of goods among them.

in the near future do not hastily build such great and complicated forms of organized production as association of enterprises, and even joint agricultural-industrial association, in the district as conditions do not permit us to do so, or the forms of closed organized production of cooperative groups or economic-technical groups. Indeed, how can a tea-growing agricultural-industrial association be formed and operate truly effectively in Song Lo today while tea production remains scattered among many cooperatives, is self-supplied and self-sufficient, has not really gone into planning and profit-and-loss accounting and lacks the means of management and business direction on a districtwide scale, with the economic-technical groups being closed as they are conceived today? It is difficult for Song Lo to avoid being led into establishing cooperatives of excessive size or associations of enterprises being isolated in character.

Thus the principal job today rests with the production installations and is to help these installations to go into in-depth production and to gradually raise the levels of specialization, intensive cultivation, doing business according to plan and real profit-and-loss accounting, and to improve the existing policies and systems in the spirit of the 6th Plenum resolution, for the purpose of encouraging exchanges of products and cooperation in production among the enterprises in the direction of developing the specialized sectors and specialized subzones of the district within the framework of its plan.

Like Song Lo, the hilly-region districts in our country are all suitable places for the development of agriculture-forestry, or forestry-agriculture, crops and animals on hilly land, where conditions are favorable for the development of farm and forest products-processing industrial and handicraft sectors and production of building materials. But in reality, the economy of these districts remains at the level of a natural economy, which is mainly to produce grain in low-land ricefields or slash-burn upland fields by the method of scattered, self-supplied and self-sufficient farming in individual cooperatives and cooperative members' families. Even the districts that have built a number of agricultural, forestry and industrial state-operated production installations, and whose agricultural and forest commodity economy has developed to a small extent, have not yet escaped the level of natural economy. To gradually build the economy of hilly-region districts into an agriculture-forestry-industry, or forestry-agriculture-industry structure, the basic problems in economic development there must also be raised nearly as much as those in Song Lo.

First of all, we must determine on a sound basis the appropriate system of agriculture-forestry, or forestry-agriculture, to conform to the

actual production pattern and groups of crops and animals, with a system of rational technical measures and intensive cultivation for each hilly-region district based on the view on the bioeconomic system.

In the production pattern, the group of specialized production sectors being correctly determined right from the beginning helps to ensure correct investment in business with great economic effectiveness and to avoid any big losses that should not be because of a forced change of production direction. As it is obvious with the system of flora and fauna and the environment of the hilly region, generally speaking the group of specialized sectors to be selected will include the perennial industrial crops, larger animals and trees in forests. However, in individual hilly-region districts, the group of specialized sectors to be actually selected should be a combined group of crops and animals that are most suitable for the locality, which in the process of being combined for development will offer the highest yield while ensuring the best ecological balance and have the ability to be developed on a large scale and to account for the highest percentages in the value of gross production and value of goods production of the district as a whole.

In the production pattern of the hilly-region districts, agriculture and forestry are combined together at a high level. This combination is due not only to the fact that there is agricultural land in these localities but also to the internal biological relationship between agriculture and forestry and between agriculture-forestry and land and climate, and to the internal economic relationship between agricultural production and forestry production. This combination having the character of a law must be reflected in a harmonious and permanent manner in the production pattern of every district, cooperative, state farm and state forest; in the formula of forests serving as a protection for ricefields and upland fields; and in the agricultural production formula in forest areas. Naturally, to combine development of agriculture and forestry should follow rational plans and specific policies about encouraging economic development. Large forests and areas of concentrated forest land should be assigned to agricultural cooperatives and state forests only after there have been plans for forestry and policies about forest and forest land management, protection and business. Do not hastily assign large areas of agricultural land to the state forests for doing business before planning has been achieved for these areas, because the obligation and rights of state forests to do business in agricultural production have not yet been clearly determined.

As to agricultural production in the hilly region, the laws about the effects of many factors on crop yields and about ecological balance on

hilly land require that we do business in agriculture by practicing intensive cultivation as the principal activity since the areas of land that still has agricultural capabilities are still large. With the major activities on hilly land being perennial industrial crops, raising of large animals and forestry, intensive cultivation must be practiced right from the beginning, continuously and more seriously than on flat land. While our ability to supply agriculture with machinery and chemical fertilizers is still limited, to practice intensive cultivation by means of biological measures will open the way for the hilly-region agriculture to steadily move forward. The use of good seeds and breeds; the crop rotation and mixing formulas involving industrial crops, manioc and leguminous plants like cot khi, dau hong dao [*Vigna indica*], mucuna and dau do son; the formulas combining the development of perennial industrial crops with large animals, manioc with hogs; and the farming measures calling for less digging, soil loosening and trimming near the ground level means to carry out a series of intensive cultivation measures founded on the biological measures in the hilly region. The combined material and technical base used to carry out this series of intensive-cultivation technical measures consists of hills and upland fields where crop rotation and mixing is practiced with perennial industrial crops, manioc and leguminous plants, and herds of domestic animals being linked with specific crop-rotation formulas. Therefore, as long as we have not yet prepared the necessary conditions for achieving intensive cultivation by the biological method, as long as we have not yet built, or are not in a position to build, upland fields and hills for crop rotation, crop mixing and intensive cultivation and the right herds of domestic animals, we should not hastily destroy the forests and clear the land to open large areas of agricultural land.

In the process of carrying out business in agriculture-forestry, or forestry-agriculture, in the direction of exploiting the strengths of the hilly region, there naturally will be more and more effects of industry on the combining of agriculture-forestry with industry, or forestry-agriculture with industry, and participation of the central and provincial economies in the combining of the three economic components -- central, provincial and district.

The combination of agriculture-forestry and industry is properly carried out on the basis of an intersector balance. While we still cannot achieve this balance, we must have in-depth analyses of the primary relationships among sectors in order to try to ensure this combination as much as we can. The experience in Song Lo shows that in the hilly-region districts there are many relationships among sectors that should be resolved all at the same time. As we carry out the combining of the processing

industry with agriculture-forestry, we must at the same time resolve the relationships within the sectors of agriculture, forestry and the processing industry. We cannot ensure a good combination of agriculture-forestry with the machine repairs sector either unless we rearrange the use of the various kinds of machines in agriculture and forestry and reorganize the machine repairs sector itself. The same applies to the relationship between agriculture-forestry and the building materials-producing sector.

In the combining of the central, provincial and district economies within the district there also exist many complicated relationships that must be classified and evaluated in order to achieve the right direction and the necessary level of combination. For the fields of production that are important for the entire country, offer high economic effectiveness and protect the environment, we must carry on the combining effort for development on a first-priority basis. On the basis of exploiting the district's economic capabilities, we must actively build the necessary central and provincial economic installations that serve as the hard core and nucleus of the economic structure in the district. At the same time, we must thoroughly understand the spirit of the resolution of the recent 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee with the positive economic policies it mentions. For the districts that are located in the areas specialized in the production of industrial crops, large animals and forests, the obligation to deliver products must primarily or entirely consist of these specialized products. As to balancing the grain supply, try to achieve it as much as you can within the district and fully on the provincial scale. The obligation about these kinds of products must also be stabilized within 5 years. The products that are outside of or go beyond the obligation must be purchased at agreed prices or processed on contract. The agreed prices of the consumer products that are allowed to be traded in the market are based on the free-market prices; as to the products that the state solely purchases like industrial raw materials and export goods, the agreed prices are equal to the purchase prices plus the share of profit per unit of product surrendered to the state, which resells a fixed percentage of the purchased quantities, about 10 percent of the beyond-the-obligation processed products, or a quantity of technical materials beyond the level set for export. As to the on-contract processing of products, the latter are to be divided in proportions that are advantageous for both sides and in accordance with the expenses involved in their production.

Along with the producing process that goes more deeply into specialization to raise the proportions of goods, the economic relationships and production cooperation within the hilly-region district among the forms of agricultural, forestry and industrial enterprises and among central,

provincial and district enterprises will be more and more numerous and tighter and tighter everyday and in many rich forms. Every new form of production is closely linked with a specific level of specialization, a specific material and technical base and a specific level of business management. At present, in the hilly-region districts, generally speaking production specialization is not very obvious yet, the material and technical base, particularly in communications and transportation, remains very weak and the level of production organization and management of production units, mostly of the cooperatives, is still very simple and has not yet reached that of business. Therefore, as an immediate move, we should not organize any complicated large-scale form of joint production yet, let alone any forms of large enterprises in the style of administrative management. The primary job is to concentrate on assisting the existing enterprises and cooperatives in pursuing in-depth production development and gradually raising the levels of specialization, intensive cultivation and doing business according to plans and economic accounting. On that basis, we should organize appropriate forms of joint production along with the process of developing the needs for exchanging products and cooperating in production: doing joint business in one or more aspects and creating favorable conditions for the development of more complicated and higher forms of joint production later.

The basic matters that were presented above indicate that districts are a complicated field of activities of the system of flora and fauna and the environment and a complicated economic structure in which the three sectors of agriculture, forestry and industry are combined together; the three central, provincial and district economic components are combined together; and the state-operated enterprises and cooperatives are combined together. Planning for and reorganization of production on the district scale is necessary to make the economy within the districts develop in a rational pattern and take advantage to the highest degree of the bio-economic system.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MEKONG DELTA CROP PLAN--In this year's 10th-month crop season, the provinces in the Mekong Delta are planning to sow or transplant 1.422 million hectares--an increase of 37,000 hectares over last year. Since the beginning of the season, the party committees, people's committees and agricultural services of the various provinces have guided districts and villages to prepare fertilizer and other material and technical bases for tilling the lands and sowing seeds in accordance with the cultivation schedule of each region. Dry plowing was adopted by many localities and this has enabled them to begin sowing and transplanting work as soon as water is available. Since the beginning of the season, all provinces have made quicker progress in sowing and transplanting work than in last year. In 10 days from 15 to 25 August, 9 provinces in the Mekong Delta carried out sowing and transplanting work on over 200,000 additional hectares, bringing the total cultivated area to over 1 million hectares. [Excerpt] [BK301215 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Aug 80 BK]

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 25 August An Giang Province has reaped the summer-fall rice on 52,000 hectares, covering 78 percent of the cultivated area with a 2.5-ton yield per hectare. Along with reaping the rice crop, efforts have been made to step up the procurement of grain. As of 24 August the entire province had collected over 9,900 tons of paddy for the summer-fall rice season. [BK301215 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Aug 80 BK] According to a report by the An Giang Provincial Agricultural Service, in recent days the local peasants have been rapidly reaping the summer-fall rice at the rate of 1,973 hectares a day; and as of 25 August the province had reaped the rice crop on 53,829 hectares, covering 79.8 percent of the total cultivated area with an average rice yield of 2.5 tons per hectare. [BK311605 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 29 Aug 80 BK]

HA NAM NINH RICE--As of 15 August Ha Nam Ninh Province had transplanted the 10th-month rice on 130,400 hectares, achieving 87 percent of the area plan. A total of 36,000 hectares were transplanted following the

passage of typhoon No. 4. The two districts of Xuan Thuy and Tam Diep already completed transplanting work. At present various cooperatives are striving to finish transplanting the remaining area to insure that the province will have 150,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. [BK301217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Aug 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--Between 23 and 29 August Tien Giang Province plowed almost 2,000 hectares of lands, bringing the total plowed area to 27,100 hectares or 77 percent of the plan. During the same period, the local peasants sowed or transplanted the 10th-month rice on 3,629 hectares, bringing the total cultivated area to 24,764 hectares or 62 percent of the plan. [BK311605 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Aug 80 BK]

MEKONG SOYA BEAN PRODUCTION--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Aug--Peasants in Mekong River Delta provinces have planted more than 5,600 hectares of soya beans for two consecutive crops. Dong Thap and Hau Giang provinces, the two major soya bean growing areas, have fulfilled their planned acreage of 3,700 hectares. Tien Giang Province has put almost 300 hectares under soya beans for the first time. With the technical assistance of the Can Tho College of Agriculture, the peasants have sown seeds suited to rice and obtained the average yield of from 1.5 to 2 tonnes per hectare. It is planned to extend the soya bean acreage in the Mekong River Delta to 70,000 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0230 GMT 29 Aug 80 OW]

SOUTHERN RICE FARMS--Hanoi, VNA, 2 Sep--Twenty-six farms covering more than 200,000 hectares have been built in the Mekong River Delta to grow rice on a large scale. The farms planted almost 10,000 hectares in the main season last year and have expanded the acreage to 34,000 hectares in the current main crop. The state has provided them with money, materials and technical workers to step up mechanization, build more facilities for soil treatment. In the past 6 months, the farms received almost 500 more tractors, trucks, harvesters and other farm machines. Airplanes are also used to spray insecticide and herbicide, and 21 water conservancy projects including 31 kilometers of irrigation canals have been built. Efforts are being made to expand the acreage to almost 100,000 hectares by the end of 1981 and to 210,000 hectares by 1983. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 2 Sep 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL REPORT--More than 70,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice in Hau Giang have formed boots and headed. The peasants are inspecting the fields, applying fertilizer and, in particular, reserving enough water for the rice to bloom. At the same time, they are making preparations to harvest the summer-autumn rice. The peasants in Ke Sach district have harvested 1,700 hectares of summer-autumn rice, obtaining 25 quintals per hectare. Hau Giang sowed and transplanted an additional 40,000 hectares of tenth-month rice during the final 2 weeks of July, bringing the tenth-month rice area sown and transplanted to 120,000 hectares. Concerning sowing and transplanting, U Mon district and the state farms, stations and farms have fulfilled 90 to 107 percent of the planned area quotas. The districts in the former Soc Trang region have sown and transplanted only 13 percent [of the planned area]. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 80 p 1] 11943

LIGHT INDUSTRY

'VNA' DESCRIBES HANOI'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OW300359 Hanoi VNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Aug 80

["National Day Series: Hanoi: An Industrial Centre"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 30--After twenty-six years of socialist transformation and construction since the French troops left here in October 1954, Hanoi, once a consuming city, has now become a major industrial centre.

From only nine small-sized light industrial establishments built under French occupation, including motor repair shops, a thermal power plant, an ice factory, and a distillery, today Hanoi has installed 365 factories and enterprises with more than 130,000 workers. Their annual output value accounts for one-ninth of the country's total.

Many major factories, which play an important role in the national economy, have been built in Hanoi, for instance, the Machine Tools Factory Number One, the biggest engineering plant in the country, the "March 8" Textile Mill which turns out more than 20,000,000 metres of fabric a year, the Tran Hung Dao Engineering Plant specializing in diesel motors for agricultural production, the electro-mechanical factory, the transformer workshop and the Dong Anh Bicycle Parts Factory. Consumer goods industries included the soap factory which produces 10,000 tonnes a year, the Thang Long Cigarette Factory with an annual output of 400,000,000 packets, the Kang Dong Electric Bulb and Vacuum Flask Factory. Hanoi has also built many other factories and enterprises to turn out consumer goods for home consumption and export. They include a tannery, match and wood processing factories, paper mills, stationery factory, rubber and plastic goods enterprises, a porcelain factory, cement plants, brick and lime kilns, food canning and freezing factories.

Many industrial products, which were imported in the past, have been turned out in Hanoi. For example bicycles, refrigerators, electric fans and bulbs, vacuum flasks and hosiery.

Hanoi has exported a variety of goods to many countries. Knitwear, foam slippers, cotton towels, canvas shoes, woollen jute tapestry and tinned fruit are highly favoured by foreign customers. "Lua Moi" vodka and Thang Long woollen carpets have been awarded with gold medals at the Leipzig International Fair, and canned sliced pineapple won a gold medal at the Plediv International Fair in Bulgaria.

Hanoi's industrial establishments are being expanded and modernized to meet the requirements of local consumption and export.

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LABOR

USE OF PIECE-WORK SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Piece-Work Wages"]

[Text] Distribution is an important element in socialist reproduction: production, distribution, circulation and consumption. Among these elements, production is the decisive element. However, depending on whether distribution is carried out correctly or incorrectly, it will have the direct effect of stimulating or limiting production. Thus, collective mastery in distribution is an important element of collective economic mastery. To step up production, not only must attention be given to solving the problems concerning raw materials, energy, planning and the organization of production but distribution and circulation policies must be provided and the laborers must become really concerned about the production results, manifested specifically in their incomes.

Satisfactorily solving the distribution problems means satisfactorily handling the relationship between the three types of interests: the interests of all of society, collective interests and the interests of the laborers. These three types of interests are virtually unified but in the expansion processes, specific conflicts can occur. The party and state must always start from the long-term and immediate interests with the aim of maintaining and stimulating labor zeal, increasing labor productivity, producing many products, expanding production and improving the lives of the producers.

In state enterprises, the piece-work system is a form of paying wages that encourages the workers to be concerned about using the machinery, equipment, materials and raw materials in a rational manner and increasing labor productivity. And, the important point is that it encourages

each person to be concerned about the end results and about the quantity and quality they are striving to produce. The piece-work system closely relates the work results of each worker and the economic results of the production of the entire enterprise and it is based on the principle of distribution based on labor. If every worker gives attention to the quantity and quality of every product that he produces, regardless of the work section or workshop, the end products of the entire enterprise will certainly fulfill the planned norms.

Based on the guidelines for improving economic management put forth by the party and state, recently, many units have applied the piece-work system policies and they have achieved good results. The Con Dao fishing enterprise uses collective quota measures for each boat; after each fishing trip, it settles things and immediately carries out distribution so that each person knows his income from the trip. Because of this, they are very enthusiastic and they strive to catch many fish. The Pho Yen ball bearing enterprise has set four types of end products, established a basis for setting rational quotas, implemented quotas and paid wages based on the final quantity and quality of the products. Because of this, concerning the volume of production, the monthly wages paid based on the new policy are much higher than the monthly wages paid based on the old work methods. Although the specific form of the quotas and piece-work system are different, it can be affirmed that the piece-work system effectively encourages the workers to be concerned about production results. At these units, the relationship between these three types of interests has been resolved relatively well. The principle of distribution based on labor has been carried out well, negative phenomena have been overcome and people have been encouraged to improve their occupational standards, accumulate experience and improve their work.

To implement the piece-work system policy, setting correct quotas in production must be improved and average-ism in distribution must be overcome. The goal of the policy is to expand production with great economic results.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH RAIL SECTION--Scoring achievements to celebrate National Day and the 50th anniversary of the Soviet-Nghe Tinh Movement, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Nghe Tinh Province has just completed 10 days ahead of schedule the laying of the earthen foundation for an 8-km rail line linking the Quan Hanh terminal on the Thong Nhat rail line with Cua Lo, where a major port is now under construction. A total of 16,000 youths from Nam Dan, Nghi Loc, Hun Nguyen and Vien Chau districts and Vinh City were involved in the project. [BK301217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Aug 80 BK]

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Bá Bảo (NGUYEENX BAS BAOR)

Ambassador; on 30 Jul 80 he attended independence ceremonies in the new republic of Vanuatu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thọ Chân (NGUYEENX THOJ CHAN)

Minister of Labor; on 14 Jul 80 he attended the departure for the GDR of a first detachment of Vietnamese workers to work in the GDR. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chuyên (NGUYEENX VAWN CHUYEEN)

*President of the General Association of Vietnamese Residents in Japan; on 6 Aug 80 he led a delegation of his association on a visit to the SRV. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 80 p 4)

Nghiêm Bá Đức (NGHIEEM BAS DUWCS)

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 10 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the People's Committee, Hanoi to discuss Resolution No 40 of the government dealing with encouraging production of export goods.

Nguyễn Đông (NGUYEENX DOONG)

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 14 Jul 80 he attended the departure for the GDR of a first contingent of Vietnamese workers to work in the GDR. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Cầu (NGUYEENX VAWN CAU), *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of Hoa Binh City Military Forces; he was mentioned in an article on recruiting in his city. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Aug 80 p 2)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; on 11 Aug 80 he attended a reception at the Czech Embassy marking the 25th anniversary of economic cooperation between the SRV and Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 80 p 1)

Lê Hoàng [LEE HOANGF]

*President of the Vietnam Bank of Foreign Trade; in early August 80 he was visited by a delegation from the Indian Industrial Development Bank. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hợp [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWPJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; his interview concerning the past spring rice harvest appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 22 Jul 80 p 3)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWC]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Foreign Trade; on 11 Aug 80 he attended a reception at the Embassy of Czechoslovakia to mark 25 years of economic relations between the SRV and Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 80 p 1)

Lưu Quý Kỳ [LUWU QUYS KYF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 6 Aug 80 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of Vietnamese nationals residing in Japan. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 80 p 4)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Romania Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; on 12 Aug 80 he headed a delegation that left for Romania to attend the 6th Session of the Vietnam-Romania Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation. (NHAN DAN 13 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Ngân [NGUYEENX VAWN NGAAN] aka Tran Quang-Dai [TRAAN QUANG DAIJ], Deceased

Former Head of the Political Activities Department [Cuc Cong tac Chinh tri]; Permanent Standing Member of the VCP Committee of the Ministry of Interior; he died on 8 Aug 80 of unspecified causes. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 80 p 4)

Hoàng Thủy Nguyễn [HOANG THUYK NGUYEN]

*Head of the Epidemiology Department [of the Ministry of Public Health]; on 29 Jul 80 he headed a public health delegation on a visit to Laos. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Mai Nhân [MAI NHAAN], Senior Colonel

His article on the history of the Camp Construction and Management Forces appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 80 p 3)

Ninh Văn Phan [NINH VAWN PHAN], Deceased

Retired Specialist of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; he died of unspecified causes on 9 Aug 80 at age 73. (NHAN DAN 10 Aug 80 p 4)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister; Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakian Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; on 11 Aug 80 he attended a reception at the Czechoslovakian Embassy to mark the 25th Anniversary of economic relations between the SRV and Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Công Tân [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; his interview concerning rice farming in the Mekong River Delta appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 31 Aug 80 p 10)

Đinh Việt Toàn [DINH VIEETS TOANF]

Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; Director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; on 9 Aug 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi held to mark the 25th anniversary of economic cooperation between the SRV and Czechoslovakia. (NHAN DAN 10 Aug 80 p 1)

Phạm Trang [PHAMJ TRANG], *Colonel

*Chief Justice of the Military Court of the Capital Military Region; on 15 Jul 80 he tried a group who committed crimes while disguised as soldiers. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 80 p 4)

Nông Trung [NOONG TRUNG], Deceased

Member of the Giay Tribe; Poet; Vice President of the Arts and Letters Association; Head of the Culture and Information Service, Hoang Lien Son Province; he died on 26 Jul 80 of unspecified causes at age 44. (VAN NGHE 9 Aug 80 p 8)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUOWONGF]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; President of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association; recently he accepted a gift of several motion pictures from Poland. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 80 p 4)

Trần Xuân Trường [TRAANF XUAAN TRUOWONGF], Sr. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Feudalistic, Militaristic Nature of Maoism." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 6, Jun 80 pp 55-65 and 79)

Võ Anh Tuấn [VOX ANH TUAANS]

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the SRV to United Nations Activities and International Organizations Located in Geneva; recently he was assured of the support of the Swiss Labor Party for the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Trọng Yêm [NGUYEENX TRONGJ YEEM]

Acting Head of the Institute of Earth Sciences; his article "Earth and Space" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 6 Aug 80 p 7)

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